EIGHTY EIGHTH DAY OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE ANDHRA PRADeSH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THE ANDHRA PRADeSH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

Thursday, the 21st March, 1965.
The House met at Half-Past Eight of the Clock.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

EXTENSION OF GUNTUR CHANNEL SCHEME

1706—

*4714 Q.—Sri Pragada Kotiah (Cheerlah):—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the Guntur channel scheme upto Daggubadu as originally proposed, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister for Irrigation (Sri S. Sidda Reddy):— (a) No, Sir.

(b) The original proposals to provide irrigation facilities to an extent of about 73,600 acres was dropped, since 50,000 acres of this area will be served by N. S. Right canal.

J. No- 245. (427)
1707—

423 2ist  March, 1968.

Oval Answers to Question

AMOUNT SPENT ON KANUPUR CANAL SCHEME

(a) the amount of money spent on Kanupur canal scheme in Nellore District on staff, on land acquisition and on execution of work till 15-10-1967; and

(b) the time by which the scheme will be completed?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy:— (a) The expenditure incurred up to 31st October, 1967 is as under:

(i) Staff ........ Rs. 4,35,503.31

(ii) Land Acquisition .... Rs. 1,90,165.89

(iii) Works ........ Rs. 77,16,661.18.

(b) It is expected to be completed by the end of March, 1972 if required funds are available.

That is the most important canal work in Nellore District.
Oval Answers to Questions, 21st March, 1968

**Benefits to Farmers**

1400 acres of land will be acquired, 1200 acres under examination. Stabilization of existing irrigation will be done. New schemes will be identified and future priorities fixed.

**February 29**

- Meeting of the Bombay Refinance Corporation and the Land Mortgage Banks.
- 200 acres of land will be allotted to individuals.
- Collector's office will be responsible for land acquisition.

**Gajuladinne Project**

1708—

*4414 Q.—Sri K. Eswara Reddy (Pattikonda):— Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) in what stage is the Gajuladinne Project; and

(b) what is the extent of land which is likely to be irrigated under this Project?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy:— (a) Deferred until the financial position improves.

(b) 12,500 acres.
2 st March, 1968.

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri S. Sidda Reddy :- (a) Yes, Sir. One petition from Sri B. Satyanarayana has been received.

(b) An estimate for Rs.15.34 lakhs including direct and indirect charges has been prepared.
Oral Answers to Questions 21st March, 1965. 433

(c) Only an extent of 2,500 acres which lie in a swamp area is under submersion at present.

(d) The question of bringing the submergible lands under cultivation depends on the sanction to the estimate after finalisation, and availability of funds.

(a) No, Sir.
(b) Yes, Sir.
(c) Rs. 2,66,381 on Yerrakalva, Rs. 4,44,518/- on Thammileru.
(d) The quarters are vacant now.

QUARTERS FOR THE STAFF WORKING UNDER THAMMILERU FLOOD CONTROL SCHEME

1710—

* 4527 Q.—Sri Dhanenkula Narsimham (Udayagiri) :—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the Yerrakalva-Thammileru flood control schemes have been taken up;
(b) whether houses have been constructed for the staff under the said scheme by May, 1962;
(c) the amount of expenditure incurred thereon at that time; and
(d) who are at present residing in the said houses?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy :—(a) No, Sir.
(b) Yes, Sir.
(c) Rs. 2,66,381 on Yerrakalva and Rs. 4,44,518/- on Thammileru.
(d) The quarters are vacant now.
(a) నీ చిన్న కాదు.
(b) ఎలా ఈ?
(c) అం. 2,66,381 రుpees ఉంది,
    అం. 4,44,518 రుpees ఉంది.
Oral Answers to Questions.

(d) Quarters is given in the Answer.

432 2nd March, 1968.

1711—

* 2696 (E) Q.—Sarvasri Tulabandula Nageshvara Rao (Mangalagiri), P. O. Satyanarayana Raju (Yemmiganoor), and Smt. J. Eswari Bai (Yellareddy):—Will the hon. Minister for Planning and Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to constitute a Planning Board for the State as suggested by the Administrative Reforms Commission of India;

(b) if so, when and whether details of the same be placed on the Table of the House; and
Oral Answers to Questions.

21st March, 1968.

The Minister for Planning and Law (Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy):—(a) The matter will receive consideration of Government if circumstances warrant. (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Interim report on state planning boards constitute effective and balanced utilisation of state resources. Are active not consider?

Administrative Reforms Commission interim report constitute state planning boards—constitute for active consider?

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21st March, 1968.

O al Answers to Questions

1712—

* 2605 Q.—Sri P. Subbaiah.—Will the hon. Minister for Planning and Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether any free legal aid for Jawans families is being given by State Government; and

(b) whether there are any taluk and District Committees for this purpose?

Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

EXPENDITURE ON LEGAL AID TO JAWANS

1713—

* 2888 Q.—Sri P. O. Satyanarayana Raju.—Will the hon. Minister for Planning and Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to give legal assistance to the families of the Jawans, wherever necessary;

(b) if so, the number of Jawans' families that applied for legal assistance during the year 1966-67; and

(c) the expenditure so involved?

Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy:—(a) Yes Sir.
(b) No application was received during 1966–67;
(c) Does not arise.

(b) 5. Why is legal aid not available to the poor during 1967-68?
   (a) 433

(c) 5. 1967-68 

(d) 5. 4,800 (People of the District level, Taluk level, and personal Panel.

(e) 5. Do you have any legal aid Committee at the District level, Taluk level, and personal Panel.

(f) 5. Do you have any legal aid Committee at the District level, Taluk level, and personal Panel.

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(8) 5. Do you have any legal aid Committee at the District level, Taluk level, and personal Panel.

(9) 5. Do you have any legal aid Committee at the District level, Taluk level, and personal Panel.
Mr. Speaker — The question is with regard to the providing of legal aid for Jawan's families. I understand Jawans means those who have participated in the Army or who have participated against Pakistan or whatever it might be, not giving legal aid to poor men.

BRIDGE ON BANDAR CANAL

17:4—

2695 (N) Q.—Sri B. Niranjana Rao (Malleswaram) :— Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether an estimate was prepared for the construction of a pucca bridge on Bandar Canal within the Machilipatnam Municipal limits; if so, what is the estimate amount of the bridge; and

(b) whether tenders were called for the execution of the work?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy :— (a) Yes Sir Rs. 2.28 lakhs.

(b) Yes Sir, but there was no response. Fresh tenders have been called for.

REPAIR OF KOMARAVALU AREA

17:5—

347 Q.—Sri G. Krishna Naidu (Gompa) :— Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for the repair of Komaravalu Area reservoir in Narasapuram taluq, Visakhapatnam district is under consideration of the Government?

(b) if so, the estimated amount therefor;
Oral Answers to Questions.

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(c) when the work will be taken up; and
(d) the steps being taken by the Government to evict the ryots illegally occupying the said reservoir bed lands and carrying on cultivation there?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy :— (a) Yes, Sir.
(b) Rs. 11,500/–
(c) The work has already been taken up in January, 1968.
(d) Action is being taken by the Revenue Department to evict the encroachers.

1716

Breaches to Tanks in Gadguda and Khando

*3204 Q.—Sri S.A. Dev Shaw (Boath) Wuli the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Government is aware that the tanks of Gadguda and Khando situated in Utnoor taluk, Adilabad district are in a breached condition since three years:
(b) any steps taken to restore them; and
(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy :—(a) Gadguda tank : Yes, Sir.

Khando tank : This tank is not in a breached condition as per the P.W.D. records. Since the ayacut under this tank is 88 acres, the maintenance has to be undertaken by the Zilla Parishad.

(b) Gadguda tank : The revised estimate is under scrutiny in Superintending Engineer's Office and the work will be taken up and completed by June 1'68.

(c) Gadguda tank : Due to some dispute between the Department and the contractor on the responsibility for the occurrence of breach it could not be taken up earlier.
DAM ON PALER AT MAMIDALA

3208 Q.—Sri Vavjjala Gopalakrishnayya :— Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed a dam to be constructed at Mamidala on Paler in Nalgonda taluk;

(b) whether there are dams at Maruru and Tekkapatti and if so, the necessity for a new dam;

(c) whether there is submersion of land; if so, wet and dry, and what are relative economics of those dams and what is the aya-cut expected; and

(d) whether any land under localization of Musi Project is going to be submerged?

Sri S Sidda Reddy :— (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is an anicut at Maruru village; but there is no village by name Tekkapatti. It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to Tuadkamalle village where there is an open mouth channel from Paler river.

(c) & (d) No, Sir.

(a) నీ, (శ్రీ చిన్న రామ కృష్ణేంద్రం), అంధితం అంటాడు. ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతానికి జయంతి అంటాడు. ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతానికి జయంతి అంటాడు. ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతానికి జయంతి అంటాడు. (శ్రీ చిన్న రామ కృష్ణేంద్రం.)

(b) నీ, తూతు నీ, అంధితం అంటాడు. ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతానికి జయంతి అంటాడు. ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతానికి జయంతి అంటాడు. ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతానికి జయంతి అంటాడు. (శ్రీ చిన్న రామ కృష్ణేంద్రం.)

(c) కర్మాండ నీ:— నీ, తూతు నీ, అంధితం అంటాడు. ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతానికి జయంతి అంటాడు. ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతానికి జయంతి అంటాడు. ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతానికి జయంతి అంటాడు. (శ్రీ చిన్న రామ కృష్ణేంద్రం.)

(d) నీ, తూతు నీ, అంధితం అంటాడు. ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతానికి జయంతి అంటాడు. ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతానికి జయంతి అంటాడు. ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతానికి జయంతి అంటాడు. (శ్రీ చిన్న రామ కృష్ణేంద్రం.)
1718—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Channel sunk by the Public of Nakkalapalli village, Nalgonda district, had been widened at an expense of Rs. 12,000 sanctioned from the Famine Relief Funds in the year 1966:

(b) the estimated extent of land that will come into cultivation under the said channel;

(c) the amount still required for completion of the same; and

(d) whether the said channel will be taken up under minor irrigation schemes and completed?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy :— (a) Yes Sir. An amount of Rs. 6,050 was spent under Famine Relief Fund.

(b), (c) & (d) The particulars are being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

1719—

*1558 Q— Sarvasri A. Eshwar Reddy and S. Vemayya:— Will the hon. Minister for Planning and Law be pleased to state:
Oral Answers to Questions.

(a) the number of Mobile Courts instituted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to dispose of the cases on the spot; and
(b) if the mobile courts are not introduced why not the pattern of the Madras Government be followed?

Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy: — (a) Two, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi: — The pattern of the Madras Government cannot be followed, as the area covered by the mobile courts is large and diverse. The Madras pattern is not feasible here.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi: — Are these Bulletins being supplied to the Members of the Assembly?

Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy: — They are only 320 limited copies. They are only meant for Trade, Industry and Commerce. If Members so wish, naturally it will be considered.
Members are very much interested in the development, in the assistance to any capital formation etc. As we are very much interested in these things, kindly consider sending of copies to the Members.

Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy:—If finances permit, we will certainly consider

BRIDGE ON RAVIS CANAL

1721—

3519 Q.—Sri K. Venkateswara Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration of the Government to widen the bridge on Ravis Canal in Vuyyuru village, Krishna district which is very inconvenient for communication purposes; and

(b) if so, when the said work will be taken up?

Sri S. Siddareddy:—(a) No, Sir
(b) Does not arise.

BREACHES TO TANK AT PAIREDDYPALLI

1722—

3539 Q.—Sri V. Munuswamappa (Vepangeri):—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) when the tank of Paireddypalli, Puttur taluk, Chittoor district which has an ayacut of 500 acres has been breached;

(b) the steps taken if any, by the Government to repair the said tank, and

(c) when the work will be taken up?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy:—(a) There is no such tank in Paireddypalli village, in Puttur Taluk of Chittoor District, having an ayacut of 500 acres, which had breached.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.
Oral Answers to Questions.

1723

(a) the amount of expenditure incurred towards the construction of Chalivagu project in Parkala taluk, Warangal district;

(b) the extent of land submerged due to the said construction;

(c) the extent of land brought under cultivation due to the said Project.

(d) whether or not the said Project is found remunerative;

(e) if not, whether steps will be taken to provide additional canal and to bring additional land under cultivation, for making it remunerative; and

(f) whether there is any proposal to supply water to Ramappa tank and Parkala tank separately?
Oral Answers to Questions. 21st March 1968

Sri S. Sidda Reddy:—(a) Rs. 33,45,837/-
(b) 1,399 acres.
(c) 1,530 acres have so far been brought under cultivation.
(d) No, Sir.
(e) The question of further extension of canals to get the additional ayacut will be examined after the ayacut under the Project is fully developed.
(f) There is no such proposal so far.

GADAMARIGEDDA SCHEME

1724—

3586 Q.—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnuyya: Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:
(a) at what stage the Gadamarigedda scheme in Sompeta taluk, Srikakulam district stands at present; and
(b) what is the estimated expenditure and the ayacut to be benefited?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy:—(a) Evidently, the Member is referring to the Gadamarigedda Scheme. If so, the same has not yet been sanctioned, as the proposals from the Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation) covering both the drainage and irrigation factors are awaited.
(b) Rs. 7.97 lakhs including direct and indirect charges and Ac. 3892.
ENHANCEMENT OF THE VALUE OF SUITS OF MUNSIFF MAGISTRATES COURTS

1725—

4190 Q.—Sri R. Mahananda (Darsi):—Will the hon. Minister for Planning and Law be pleased to state:

whether there is any proposal with the Government to enhance the value of small cause and original suits of Munsiff Magistrates Courts; if so, the details thereof?

Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy:—Yes Sir. The recommendation of the Law Commission of India to enhance the pecuniary limits of Munsiff Magistrates from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 as agreed to by the High Court of Andhra Pradesh is under consideration of Government.

The State Law Commission have suggested enhancement in the small cause jurisdiction from Rs. 500 to 1000. This is also under consideration of Government.

J. Narayana Reddy:—The small cause jurisdiction 5,000 to 10,000.

K. Narayana Reddy:—The sub-court jurisdiction 10,000.

Details are area-wise.

District Judges—unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction Sub-Judge unlimited original jurisdiction Small causes Monetary limit—Rs 501 to Rs 2,000 District Munsiffs—original jurisdiction Rs 5,000 Small Causes Rs 500

J. Narayana Reddy:—The enhancement of 5,000 to 10,000.

J. Reddy:—The question of living expenses.

Cost of living expenses.

3174 Q. —Sri R. Mahananda:—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

whether the Government will shoulder the responsibility of repairs of the Dasabandham tanks constructed previously in the Jamindari and landlords' villages and ryotware areas?
(b) the district-wise number of such Dasabandham tanks in the State;

(c) the extent of ayacut under these tanks; and

(d) the special facilities to be provided for the Dasabandhamdars if they attend to necessary repairs in case of the failure of the Government to take up the same?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy;—(a) to (d):—Information on the subject is being collected Answer will be placed on the Table of the House, soon after full information is collected.

**ELICHETALADIBBA PUMPING SCHEME**

1727—

*3828 Q.*—Sri S. Vemayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals with the Government to bring an extent of acres 8,000 under cultivation by means of Elicheataladibba Pumping scheme in Divi taluk, Krishna district; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy;—(a) Proposals have not yet come up to Government, the scheme has been taken up for investigation.

(b) Does not arise.
Oral Answers to Questions.

1728—

3993 Q.—Sri G. Bhupathi (Nerella) :—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a great extent of land under Maneru Project in Karimnagar district has remained uncultivated;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal with the Government to increase the height of the project to provide reservoirs under the project and to take up other developmental activities for the cultivation of the entire land under the project; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy:—(a) An extent of 1250 acres out of the originally proposed ayacut has not developed in the lower reaches of the Project.

(b) No, Sir. More extent is being cultivated in the upper reaches to make good the short fall in the lower reaches. However, detailed investigation is being done for finalisation of the ayacut.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to clause (b).
Oral Answers to Questions.  21st March, 1968.  447

Sri G. V. Rattaiah (Tadikonda):—Will the hon. Minister for Irrigation be pleased to State:

(a) when the work for the second stage of the Vaikuntapuram pumping scheme in Tadikonda constituency, Guntur taluk, will be taken up; and

(b) when the water will be supplied for cultivation; and

(c) whether there is any scope of supplying Nagarjunasagar water to the ayacut under Vaikuntapuram pumping scheme?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy:—(a) The scheme has been included in the list of schemes sent to the Land Mortgage Bank for being financed with the assistance of Agricultural Refinance Corporation. The question of taking up the scheme will be considered, when the ryots concerned form themselves into Co-operative Society and necessary financial assistance is secured from the Central Land Mortgage Bank, Hyderabad.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

(c) No, Sir.

Sri G. Venkata Reddy (Parchooru):—What is the stage of Venkatapuram Scheme?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy:—It is not yet started Sir.
21st March, 1968.

**Oral Answers to Questions**

(a) whether the Government has received any petition from the Wet Ayacutdars of Ramalamma channel (PWD) of Anantarajupet village in Cuddapah District, regarding the closure of the said channel by the authorities of the Regional Fruit Research Station, under Agricultural University; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the said authorities illegally occupied the live irrigation channel (called as Ramalamma Channel P.W.D.) of Anantarajupet village in Cuddapah district including the lands either side of the channel and closed the channel by levelling the ground and thus deprived the benefits under the side channel to the ayacutdars?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy.—(a) No Sir.

(b) The Fruit Research Station authorities, have acquired the lands where originally Ramalamma Channel was running. The Horticulturist of the Fruit Research Station sent proposals to P.W.D. Officers for diverting the above said Ramalamma channel, who gave concurrence for its diversion at the cost of the Research Station. This diversion of the channel will not affect the lower down ayacutdars.
have they taken this drastic step of cutting down the irrigation facilities to the poor people? Will the hon. Minister be pleased to take urgent steps to meet the demand of the local people?

(a) Yes, Sir.

2696 (K) Q.—Sri G. Venkata Reddy:—Will the hon. Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the Bridge on Romperu on Inkelu-Chinagajam road at Kadavakuduru is in a dilapidated condition for a long time thereby causing obstruction to the villagers of Bapatla and Ongole taluks;

(b) if so, the estimated cost for construction for that bridge;

(c) when it will be taken up?

[The Minister for planning and Law deputised the Minister for Communications and answered the questions]

Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 6.25 lakhs.

(c) As and when funds become available.

1731—

Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir.
WIDENING OF MADRAS–CALCUTTA AND VJAYAWADA HYDERABAD ROADS

1732—

* 2714 Q.—Sri P. Gunnayya.—Will the hon. Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been prepared for the widening of Madras–Calcutta road and Vijayawada–Hyderabad road in the State; and

(b) if so, when they will be taken up?

Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of taking up the schemes will arise only after the final approval of the Government of India to the IV Five Year Plan for National Highways, in which they have been included, is received.

REPAIRS TO PATHIKONDA–GOOTY ROAD

1733—

* 2802 Q.—Sri K. Easwara Reddy.—Will the hon. Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the reason why the Highways Department which has taken up repair works in a distance of 15 miles on Pathikonda–Gooty road has failed to take up the work in the remaining 5 miles upto Gooty R.S.;

(b) whether these five miles (i.e.) from Gooty–Yerragudi–Gooty comes under Kurnool Zilla Parishad or Anantapur Zilla Parishad; and

(c) when the work of this Pathikonda–Gooty road and reconstruction of the bridge that collapsed at Zonnagiri seven or eight years ago will be taken up?

Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy:—(a) The length of Gooty–Pathikonda road is 21 miles, out of which the portion from H. 7/0 to 21/0 only is under the control of Roads and Buildings Department, and as such no repairs have been carried out to the balance portion M. 0/0 to 7/0.

(b) Gooty–Yerragudi is at M. 7/0 of Gooty–Pathikonda road and the District border is at M. 4/7. The road from M. 0/0 to 1/4 is under the control of Gooty Gram Panchayat, the reach from M. 1/4 to 4/7 is now maintained by Gooty Panchayat Samithi and reach from M. 4/7 to Gooty–Yerragudi i.e., at M. 7/0, although lying in Kurnool limits was previously maintained by Anantapur District Board and after formation of Zilla Parishads no body is maintaining it.
The improvements to portion of the Pattikonda Gooty road in M. (C) to 7% will be taken by the Roads and Buildings Department after the same is transferred to the control of the Roads and Buildings Department which will be considered after the financial position of the State improves and adequate funds are provided for road works.

The reconstruction of the collapsed kutcha stone slab bridge at 8/8 of Gooty-Pattikonda road at village Jonnagiri will be taken up as and when funds become available. There is no inconvenience for the traffic on the road as there will be no water in the stream for the major part of the year.
Oral Answers to Question.

Roads in Guntur District

1734—

2358 Q.—Sri G. Venkata Reddy.—Will the hon. Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the following roads in Guntur district are in a bad condition:

(i) Inkollu-Chinnaganjam road;

(ii) Parachoor-Inkollu road;

(iii) Parchoor-Pedanandipada road;
Oral Answers to Questions.  

(b) the estimated expenditure for the repairs of the said roads including black topping and the repairs of the bridges in between Inkollu and Parachur;

(c) when they will be taken up; and

(d) the amount allotted during 1966-67 and 1967-68 for repairs of the said roads?

Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy:—(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Rs. 16,50,000/-

(c) The repairs to the roads from Inkollu to Chinaganjam and from Parachoor to Inkollu road will be taken up in April, 1966. The road surface of the road from Parachoor to Pedanandipadu is in a fair condition as it has been repaired only in 1966-67. The reconstruction of bridge in Mile 7/8 on Inkolla-Chinaganjam road will be taken up as and when funds are available.

(d) The following are the amounts allotted for the repairs of the roads during 1965-67 and 1967-68.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of the road</th>
<th>Amount allotted.</th>
<th>Amount allotted.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>for 1965-67</td>
<td>for 1967-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Inkollu-Chinnaganjam road</td>
<td>Rs. 10,000/-</td>
<td>Rs. 15,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Parachoor-Inkollu road</td>
<td>Rs. 20,000/-</td>
<td>Rs. 16,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Parachoor-Pedanandipadu</td>
<td>Rs. 90,000/-</td>
<td>Rs. 16,800/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>road</td>
<td>Rs. 1,20,000/-</td>
<td>Rs. 47,800/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sri G. Venkata Reddy:—Out of 35 miles, 30 miles is under the Highways; only 5 miles is in good condition for bullock carts being driven; but they are not in a position to use them for traffic purposes. They say that the amount is allotted already. They did not spend a single pie allotted by the Government. Will the Government institute an enquiry regarding allotment and the expenditure by the R & B Division?

Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy:—An allotment of Rs. 57,800 is there for the year 1967-68. If the Member wants, he can write a letter and it will be included.

Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy:—All this is due to paucity of funds. Otherwise, the Government intends to improve the roads.

Sri G. Venkata Reddy:—The hon. Minister may give instructions to the Chief Engineer. What is the use of our sitting in the House? If he is not in a position to answer correctly, it is no use for us.

**NANDIGAMA–POKKUNURU ROAD**

1735—

* 3919 Q.—Sri A. Suryanarayana Rao (Nandigama):—Will the hon. Minister for Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of expenditure incurred so far on the Nandigama Pokkunur road, Krishna district;

(b) whether is has been brought to the notice of the Government that communications are being hindered due to the fact that though support walls have been put up for construction of bridges over the two rivulets at the 11th mile, the slab has not been laid; and

(c) whether the remaining work will be completed at least by June, 1968 to provide communication facilities?

Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy:—(a) The total amount of expenditure incurred so far on Nandigama–Pokkunur road is Rs. 805 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir. There are no bridges in the 11th mile.

(c) The completion of the remaining work will depend upon the availability of funds and sanction of revised estimate for the work, which is awaited from the Chief Engineer (Roads & Buildings).

**SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

S. N. Q No. 5348-U Q.—Sarvasri Pragada Kotaiah, V. C. Kesava Rao & K. Ramachandra Reddy (Nallamada):—Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state:

Whether the Government are aware of the steep fall in prices of chillies, tobacco and groundnut and the consequent accumulation of the commodities with the producers, if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to stabilise the prices and find a ready market for the said commodities?

The Minister for Agriculture (Sri P. Thimma Reddy):—There is a fall in prices of Chillies and groundnut due to increase in production and fall in demand. Steps are being taken by the Government of India to explore other foreign markets for our chillies as Ceylon, the principal importing Country is now purchasing at lower prices from China and Japan. The Food Corporation of India is also contemplating to enter the market.
Due to favourable seasonal conditions there was increase in the groundnut production throughout the country and so the problem is not peculiar to this State. The Government of India is being addressed to take suitable steps to ensure an economic and fair price to the groundnut seed and oil by relaxing the credit control measures of the Reserve Bank of India and by creating greater export facilities.

As regards tobacco the fall in prices is noticeable only in the top grades the quality of which was affected by the unseasonal rains in December 1967. The devaluation of the pound in United Kingdom which is the principal importing country of top grades of Virginia tobacco and uncertain demand from Russia have also contributed to the fall in prices. In the case of other grades, prices have recovered and are showing an upward trend, since February 1968. The Govt. of India will be requested to advise the State raining Corporation to enter the market and make purchase, if found necessary.

Chillies liquid form 69 10, 12 Agro industrial corporation have set the ball rolling. We have started pressing upon the Government of India, Ministers and officials to somehow come to the rescue of the farmers. This is a continuous problem.

They have increased the export of groundnut and groundnut products also. It will take some more time.

Speaker:—The Minister made an exhaustive statement about this matter on an occasion during the discussion in his reply to the points raised on the Agriculture Demand. I think, he has referred to these things. On number of occasions this matter was discussed.

BOOK BY NAME MOSCOW'S HAND IN INDIA

3350 Q.—Sri Tulabandala Nageswara Rao:—Will the hon Minister for Janasambanda Sramika be pleased to state:

whether the Government are aware of the fact that one Peter Sagar, a Swiss Scholar, who did research in India in his book “Moscow's Hand in India” (Laleveni Publishers, Bombay) stated that in the State of Andhra Pradesh a number of Journals and Newspapers were offered payment by the Soviet Embassy for publication of news items, photos and speeches concerning Soviet Union.
Short-notice questions and answers. 21st March, 1968.

(b) if so, the names of journalists and newspapers who have received money for the same; and

(c) whether in view of the above, the Government propose to take suitable steps to maintain the high standards of journalism?

The Janasambandhasramika Mantri (Sri Konda Lakshmanapuji):

(a) Yes Sir, Government is aware of the fact that in the book referred to in the question i.e., "Moscow’s Hand in India", it is mentioned that officials of the Madras Regional Office of the Information Department (of Soviet Embassy) approached the Press in the Andhra Pradesh and expressed their preparedness to pay amounts for publishing the photos, speeches and other items provided by their office.

(b) The Janasambandha Shakha does not know if it is a fact that the newspapers were approached by the said officials and if approached their names and whether any amount was paid to any newspaper.

(c) The matter has been referred to the Press Council of India for appropriate action.

Sri T. Nageswara Rao:—This book 'Moscow’s Hand in India', gives information with regard to the activities of the Russian Government in the field of communist publicity and propaganda. It amounts to more or less corruption.
Sri Vavilala GopalaKrishniah:—What are the complaints?

Sri Konda Lakhman Bapuji.—I have not received any complaint excepting this question.

Sri Vavilala GopalaKrishniah:—Then that is all right.

LEASE OF VACANT LAND IN CENTRAL JAIL, VISAKHPATANAM.

S.N. 1735c 5354-S. Q: Sri P Sanyasi Rao (Visakhapatnam-2) Will the hon. Minister for Prisons be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have leased out to any person the vacant land pertaining to Central Jail at Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the persons to whom the same has been leased out and the amount of the lease;

(c) whether the Municipality requested for this vacant place for the public need; and

(d) if so, why it has not been given?

The Minister for Prisons (Sri Md. Ibrahim Ali Ansari)

(a) Yes Sir,

(b) (1) Land measuring 150' + 150 in T. S. No. 693 has been leased out to Indian Oil Corporation for establishing a petrol Depot on a monthly rent of Rs. 100/- for 10 years with effect from 1-3-1967.

(2) Land measuring 1,000 Squares yards has been given on lease to Sri Vĳaya Raju for establishing a poultry farm on a monthly rent of Rs. 75/- for 5 years with affect from 14-9-1967.

(c) Yes Sir, The Municipality, Visakhapatnam has applied for the 1,000 square yards of land granted to Sri Vĳaya Raju.

(d) The Municipality applied after the land was leased out to the individual. The request of the Municipality is however under consideration of Government;
SALE OF ENDOwed PROPERTY OF NARAYANGUDA MOSQUE

S. N. Q. No : 5355-Z Q :- Sri Ahmed Hussain (Sitarambagh):--Will the hon. Minister for Prisons be pleased to state:

Whether on open land measuring 1200 Sq. yards endowed property pertaining to the Narayanaguda Mosque was agreed to be sold by the Muslim Wakf Board to any body at the rate of Rs 5 per Sq. yard and whether the Government has granted permission for sale of the endowed property as required by law in this particular case and whether the Government deem the price of Rs. 5 per square yard fit for a land situated at Narayanaguda locality in the Hyderabad City and whether the religious requirements of Muslims does not suffer and cause insanctity if the land is sold away?

Sri Md Ibrahim Ali Ansari :- In 1956, the Wakf Board decided to dispose of 332 square yards out of the total area of 531 Square yards of open land attached to the Narayanaguda Mosque and, accordingly, authorised the president of the Mosque Committee to sell it in public auction. As attempts to sell the land in public auction had proved futile, the Wakf Board subsequently permitted the sale of the land by private negotiations. On 6-10-1959, the Wakf Board resolved to dispose of the land to one Smt Sarojini Devi at Rs. 5 per square yard. She also paid the cost of the land to the Mosque Committee on 30-3-1962. The sale has, however, not been finalised, as, in the meanwhile, the new President of the Mosque Committee brought to the notice of the Wakf Board on 22-4-1964 that the Musalian-e-Masjid were not willing to part with the land. The entire matter is presently under detailed examination of the Administrator of Wakfs.

Under section 15 (2) (j) of the Wakf Act 1954, read with rule 5 of the A. P. Wakf Rules made under section 67 of the Act, the Wakf Board is competent to sanction transfer of Wakf land. Now that the Board is under supersession, the approval of the Government will be necessary for the sale of any Wakf land.
It is a disturbing thing affecting the prestige of the Speaker itself. In an English Daily it has been stated that Rajaji said an year ago that the majority parties have developed a tendency to put partisans and active party campaigners in the Speaker’s Chair and that this high Office was becoming a consolation prize for politicians who could not be accommodated elsewhere and further this paper also says Sir......

Mr. Speaker:—Mr. Rajagopala Reddy also brought it to my notice. I suppose you are reading the editorial from the India Express. Let us not be very sensitive about these things. It concerns not only the Speaker of this State but all the Speakers in the Country. At the appropriate time the Presiding Officers will take it up and
discuss about it and take a decision. If it is the reflection on the Presiding Officers and if they feel like that certainly it will be taken up.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—That is how you propose it Sir? Here we can bring it to your notice because it affects the Speaker's position. It is for the Speaker to protect the honour and dignity of the House.

Mr. Speaker:—This House can only take up matters of breach of privilege and contempt of House. Otherwise we are not concerned.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I bring the breach of privilege against Rajaji if you permit me, Sir. Otherwise if you want to take it up before the Speakers' Conference, I just do not raise it here.

Mr. Speaker:—No Member requires my permission for bringing a notice of breach of privilege. You do not require my permission to give a notice. You give notice, I will consider about it.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—There was a similar instance that took place in House of Commons, in England. I think, that was also published in the same paper in some other column. When a Lord has written an article about the proceedings that took place in the House of Commons, a privilege issue was brought in the Parliament and he was brought to the House and they asked to say regrets.

Mr. Speaker:—If you want to bring a motion of breach of privilege please give notice. I will consider about it.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—Apart from that......

Mr. Speaker:—Then you are telling the stories.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—It is not a story.

Mr. Speaker:—What again is it then?

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—I am very sorry, if history becomes story, it is left to you. I am only telling that there is some importance to the statement made by Mr. Rajagopalachari.

Mr. Speaker:—If any issue comes before the House, then only you can raise this discussion.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—He has raised it.

Mr. Speaker:—I have told him to give notice. There is an end of it.

Sri P. Subbaiah:—This is a matter relating to the dignity and affects the Speaker. Therefore it affects the whole House, and throughout the country. Therefore, this is a matter in which we are all concerned.

Mr. Speaker:—Please give a notice.

Sri P. Subbaiah:—Our House is a part of the Houses of the Country Therefore this reflects on our House also. Of course, no permission is required......

Mr. Speaker:—Whatever Rajaji has said, if you think that amounts to breach of privilege, please give notice. Then I will consider about it.

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathi:—No consideration is necessary.
21st March, 1968.

Business of the House

Mr. Speaker :—"Mukhya Manthri' is not here.

Mr. Speaker I have disallowed all those notices.

Mr. Speaker :—Picture "30eb3b?3ban:ga  ir^  S^bge a.  a.  :—ge  a^r^Sb Picture this ban 30eb3b?3ban:ga  ir^  a.  a.  :—ge  a^r^Sb
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re.- DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN PARCHOOR CONSTITUENCY

Mr. Speaker:—Is he making a statement on behalf of the Revenue Minister?

Sri S. Sidda Reddy:—Yes. I will make a statement.

Mr. Speaker:—I may tell you for your information: it is immaterial whether the concerned Minister is here or some body else is here on his behalf. The result will be the same always.

There is no question of suspension or remission of land revenue immediately. Only there is postponement of land revenue. The same procedure is being adopted in the constituency.
464 21st March, 1968. Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re : Collapse of the cross-bunding over the Manjeera River on 29-2-68.

I have received a letter from the concerned people. In the letters, they have mentioned that lands in the Manjeera River area have been affected due to the collapse of the cross-bunding on 29-2-68. They have stopped land revenue and provided half remission for 1965-66. But the only tragedy is that they have collected revenue. They did not give any relief for the ryots. When it is declared a drought-affected area, there is no meaning to this purpose. When it is declared a drought-affected area, there is no meaning to this purpose.

Mr. Speaker.—I have committed a mistake in allowing your Rule 74 motion. Now, the Minister will make a statement.

Sri S. Sidda Reddy:—Sir, it has been reported that a team of officers consisting of a Deputy Director, Agriculture, Sub-Collector Ongole, Revenue Divisional Officer, Narasaraopet, toured the Parichur constituency area on 23-2-1968. According to the report of the above team, the area sown with Rabi crop this year in Bapatla Taluka including Santalavoor and Parichur Revenue Firkas is five per cent more than the normal area sown. Due to rainfall during the second week of December 1967, the rabi fared well and expected an yield between 6 annas and 8 annas. Drought conditions are no longer prevailing in that area. Anyhow, the Minister for Revenue is visiting the area in the first week April.

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Collapse of the cross-bunding over the Manjeera River on 29-2-68.

Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy:—A divide wall of 234 ft. long at Ch. 3.39 of Manjira Barrage between the B. C. Weir and Gravity Dam was constructed to prevent lateral flow of surplus water from extreme right towards the sprons of Ogee spillway.

The water level at 8:00 A.M. on 25-2-1968 at Manjira Barrage was +1646.20 against the B. C. Weir crest of +1646.75. At 6:00 P.M. on that day, the water level rose to +1647.10 and there was little surplus over the B. C. weir. On 26-2-68 by 8:00 A.M. the water level rose to +1647.70 and there was a further rise of 0.1 ft. by 10:00 A.M. on that day when gate No. 6 of Ogee spillway was lifted by 4 ft. and also two scour vents fully. The water level came down by 0.10 ft. by 12:00 Noon. At about 1:00 A.M. on 27-2-1968 when the water level in the reservoir was +1647.80, the divided wall collapsed for a length of 215 ft. By 2:00 A.M. on 27-2-1968 four gates of Ogee spillway were operated as follows:

Gate No. 2 and 4 by 4 ft.
Gate No. 3 by 6 ft.
Gate No. 6 by 8 ft.

The discharge was about 18,000 c/s and the water level in the reservoir was brought down to +1646.70 by 8:00 A.M.

The gates on Ogee spillway were installed during this year only i.e. during 1967-68 and all the gates lowered to position by the end of October, 1967.

The water level in the reservoir was maintained to the crest level of B. C. weir i.e. +1646.75 so as to have enough storage to meet the requirements of City water supply till the end of 6/68, even if there is no flow in the river. It was imperative that care should be taken not to deplete the storage in view of the supply experienced in 6/67. But the inflows build up the level in the reservoir and B. C. win started surplussing with a maximum head of 1.05 ft. (i.e. +1547.80 - 1646.75). The water level downstream of B. C. weir began building up as the obstruction removal below the apron is not completed to the required level and the water began flowing across apron parallel to the divide wall for the full length of 234 ft. This resulted in the rising of the water levels on the two faces of divide wall to +1636.00 and +1614.00 and consequently the divide wall collapsed.

Mr. Speaker:—What was the rise in the water level due to?

Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy:—The nominal level was 1646. It rose to 1647.10 on that day. It is due to unprecedented floods. On 28th February, there was unprecedented floods, on accounts of the rains in the catchment area in Maharashtra. This was never expected and forecast. Now action is being taken. Rs. 1.5 lakhs will be required to construct the wall. Whether the wall has to be constructed or not, that is a thing which is referred to the Director, Research Laboratory. It is under consideration.
21st March, 1968.

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

Re: Sand formation between the 80th and 90th mile of Buckingham Canal in Nellore District.

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

Re: Sand formation between the 80th and 90th mile of Buckingham Canal in Nellore District.
Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:
re: Breeches to Uracheruvu in Pamuru village, Kanigiri Taluk.

Sri K. V. Narayan Reddy:—It is stated in the Call attention notice that the Buckingham canal at Mile 80 to 90 in Nellore District is spoiled by the deposition of silt and it has become a great problem for the travellers and for the business also and the timber goods etc. which should have to reach Madras are also reported to have stopped. But it is reported in the latest navigability report to the end of January 1968 received from the local officers that the navigation in the said reach was average and hence it is considered that the navigation was nearly normal in the reach. The local officers have not reached to any of the difficulties mentioned in the call attention notice. Whenever any such difficulties are brought to the notice Government by the local officers, prompt action is being taken to alleviate the difficulties by the staff in charge of the maintenance of this canal. However, the matter is being referred to the Superintending Engineer, Nellore Circle for necessary action.

re: Breeches to Uracheruvu in Pamuru Village Kanigiri Taluk.

Sri S Sidda Reddy:—The name of the breached tank Pamuru in Kanigiri Taluk of Nellore District is Pedda Land and not Ura Tank. It is having an area of 379.5 acres. The breaches occurred in July 1964 at two place to the bund of tank and they were closed at a cost of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 9,200 respectively. Again in November 1966, another breach occurred to the Tank Bund at a different place which was about 120' in length and 18' in depth and an estimate for Rs. 16,500 was sanctioned for closing the breach and was entrusted to the Panchayat Samithi, Kanigiri by whom Sri G. Venkataswamy was...
21st March, 1968. Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance:

re: Proposal to shift the Law-Courts from Secunderabad to Hyderabad.

The work was taken up by the nominee of the Panchayat Samithi in May 1967. While the work was nearing completion a breach of 240' in length occurred at the junction of the old and newly-formed bund due to heavy rains in the locality in September 1967. The responsibility for the breach was fixed on the contractor and no payment was made to him so far and he was asked to close this breach at his own cost. The work was inspected by the Superintending Engineer on 7-1-68 and instructions were issued by him to get the suitability of the soil tested in the Andhra Pradesh Regional Research Laboratories before the work on the newly formed breach is taken up. Soil samples have been sent to the Laboratory on 13-2-68. The breach will be permanently closed on receipt of the soil test results from the laboratory.

Proposal to Shift the Law-Courts from Secunderabad to Hyderabad.

Sri K. V. Narayana Reddy:—The construction of the new City Civil Court Building at Hyderabad has not so far been completed and given possession in its entirety. Even after completion, the building would accommodate only 16 Courts, but the total number of Civil and Criminal Courts functioning in the twin cities in various buildings is 22. So far 9 of the Civil Courts have been shifted to the new building. 7 of the City Criminal Courts are located in a very old and dilapidated building which may come down any moment. Shifting of these Criminal Courts is an immediate and pressing problem. Therefore, it is inevitable that some of the Courts should continue to function at Secunderabad, i.e., either the existing courts or an equal number of other courts. The question of vacating the present City Civil Courts buildings at Secunderabad does not, therefore, arise.
The question as to which of the Courts will continue to function at Secunderabad has not so far been decided and the same is under examination by the High Court. At present, however, there is no move to shift all the Courts functioning at Secunderabad to Hyderabad.

PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES.

Sri Mohammad Kamaluddin Ahmed:—I beg to present the second Report of the Committee on Government Assurances.

Mr. Speaker:—Report presented.

PRESENTATION OF SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1967-68.

Sri S. Sidda Reddy:—On behalf of the Chief Minister, I beg to present the statement showing the Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure for 1967-68.

Mr. Speaker:—Supplementary estimates of Expenditure for 1967-68 Presented.

PRESENTATION OF THE DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXCESS EXPENDITURE FOR 1963-64.

Sri S. Sidda Reddy:—On behalf of the Chief Minister, beg to present the Demands for Grants for excess expenditure for the year 1963-64.

Mr. Speaker:—Demands for Grants for Excess Expenditure for 1963-64 presented.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR 1968-69

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

DEMAND No: XVII-EDUCATION Rs 34,94,000.

Secondary free education

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 21st March 1968

Voting of Demands for Grants:

Junior College

Voting of Demands for Grants for 1968-69:


Indo-American Study Scheme and others.

Local Library Authorities Secretaries.

Director, TVS College, 29-9-67, Indian Express.
21st March, 1968

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69:

Voting of Demands for Grants

...
Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69 includes a section on the voting of demands for grants. The Committee report recommends several commissions to address various issues. The report is comprehensive and provides recommendations for future actions.

Dear Sir,

I am forwarding attached Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1968-69. The following are the highlights:

1. Budget for 1968-69
2. Voting of Demands for Grants
3. Analysis of Financial Transactions
4. Budget Reconciliation Statement

Please find enclosed the detailed report which you requested.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Stamp]
Annual Financial Statement (Budget, for 1968-69.)

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Physical education. In 1968, N.C.C. and Physical education were included in the financial statement. The budget includes a special provision for the development of Physical education. The standard budget for 1968-69 is as follows:

Employment Budget 1968-69

Physical education information is included.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 20th March, 1968

Voting of Demands for Grants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Education Centre</th>
<th>200</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Education Centre</td>
<td>200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secondary Schools</td>
<td>10 inspectors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Degree-Courses</td>
<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td>M.T. Director, Director of Fisheries</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Funds of 1968-69 for 1968-69:

- Physical Education Centre
- Secondary Schools
- Degree-Courses
- M.T. Director, Director of Fisheries

Funds for 1968-69:

- Physical Education Centre
- Secondary Schools
- Degree-Courses
- M.T. Director, Director of Fisheries

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- Physical Education Centre
- Secondary Schools
- Degree-Courses
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- Physical Education Centre
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- Physical Education Centre
- Secondary Schools
- Degree-Courses
- M.T. Director, Director of Fisheries

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 21st March, 1968.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

For the year ending 31st March, 1968.

1. College houses sites 8 acres. The lease is to expire on 31st March, 1969. Rectification to time rectify.

2. Colleagues and staff of the University libraries staff 8 staff. Local Bodies 100.


5. Elementary education 100. High schools 200. Education department.

6. D. E. O.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

Schools and head masters are seeking rectifications of demands for grants. Transfers of staff are being considered for efficient running of the schools. Direct control of teachers in elementary education and transfers of teachers in elementary education are under consideration.

Parents are expressing dissatisfaction with the education system. School facilities are lacking, and the Telugu pandit is not efficient. The Gazetted Inspector of Education is being blamed for the present condition of education.

Publication of the Economic Development Bulletin has been delayed, and immediate action is required to create awareness among the people.
new jobs over the next three years disaster in the public sector—one million in the private sector and absorbing the hard core of workers and materially reduce the level of under development of all workers. The alternative is not blind representation or capitulation to lawlessness, it is the realisation of common opportunities for all within a single society or also the destruction of the basic democratic values will occur.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

482 21st March, 1968.

For 1968-69:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Higher education
Lower education
Higher Education Standards
Housing Board Act
Technical Education
Physical Education Training
Concentrated play grounds
provisions Housing Board Act
Absorb industries

Concentrated

Physical

Standards

Apr 72

Standards
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 21st March, 1968.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

for 1968-69:

Work orientation and employment orientation.

Archaeological Department.

245—8
Voting of Demands for Grants.

For 1968-83:

- 500
- 1800
- 1600
- 1800

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69:

[Text continues with detailed financial information]
Mr. M. Godfrey (Nominated Anglo Indian):-Mr. Speaker Sir,

While speaking on the Demands on Education, I fully agree with what Mr. Eswara Reddy has said yesterday regarding the language problem. He has also said that English should be retained as the medium of instruction in the primary schools and high schools and also in the colleges. I should also request that at the college stage, three languages can be introduced, viz., English, Telugu and Hindi to facilitate those who would like to join in any one of the media. We have seen number of quarrels and misunderstandings that have arisen when Hindi being introduced. Each State wants to implement its own language as medium of instruction. We will be making water-tight compartments, wherein our boys and girls will not find a place in any of the States in the country. If English is made the medium of instruction, I think, the boys and girls and the parents will welcome the idea. Besides the other languages Hindi and Telugu should also be taught in a more extensive manner, so that the boys whose mother tongue is Telugu and those whose mother tongue is Hindi will also get extensive knowledge of their own mother tongue and it should be taught with more force in the schools and colleges.

I would also fully agree with what Mr. Ramachandra Reddy said regarding the Physical instruction that more attention should be
paid to the Physical Education in the schools. For the purpose of employment these boys and girls who have Physical Instruction Certificates or Sports Certificates are more easily entertained in the services than the other boys and girls who passed the high school or P. U. C. examination. If this physical instruction is encouraged a little more in schools, I think, our boys and girls will find employment more easily after they finish the school stage.

One more point on which I would like to say is that I have also requested the Minister for Education and one of the Officers in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction to upgrade the Railway Schools. I have received very favourable reports from them saying that they follow up the request. I am very thankful to them. It is a great difficulty for those Railway centres like Bitrangunta, Remigunta, Gudur and Vijayawada. Most of the railway boys and girls join the railway schools After the Seventh Class these boys and girls are just throw out. Of course, most of these railway colonies have convents where only girls get high school education. I find that most of the boys cannot go to either schools which are far away nor can the parents put them in the boarding schools to finish the high school education stage Most of the railway boys are either sent to work or just kept without any further education. I request the Minister and the Officers concerned to follow this up and see that the railway schools are upgraded so that our boys and girls can at least get high school certificates. Besides I would also request that they should get all the privileges that are now being given to the railway children, i.e., free education upto the high school standard. I must say that I have received very favourable reports from the Officers concerned of the Education Department. I hope it will be followed up and from June those coming out from the 7th class will find themselves in the 8th class in their own respective schools. Then I am very thankful to the Education Department.

One more point I would like to say is that Smt. Iswar Bai said yesterday regarding the convent schools, where, she said, the fees are very high. I think, I touched on this point even in the last year session, I would like to point out that our Constitution permits every linguistic community schools can teach in their own mother tongue. As such I think the convents and the other schools have full rights and full freedom to teach in English and to conduct classes in English. If every people send their children to the schools I do not think, the Managements are to be blamed.

Since there are unaided schools, I would like to say that since the Government is finding it difficult to provide grants to schools. These unaided schools should be permitted to take the fees from the parents who are willing to pay the fees. There are so many other schools which are charging much more. I have enquired the rates in Bombay and Madras and I think, ours is the lowest in the country. I think the highest charge here in Rs. 12 to 15 whereas in other States its Rs. 25 to Rs. 30. Therefore, I found that ours is the lowest. Therefore where the parents are willing to pay the fees, I do not think, these boys are charged in these unaided schools more. I may say that people came to me requesting me to put their children in the
mission schools. I pointed out to them that they can go to the Government Schools like Nampally School. They said that they do not want to go to those schools. They are all the people who want to pay the fees. Therefore, all mission schools are really much better than any other Government school. I am sure and I can assure that one school which is on its role 4000 boys can comprise four Government schools. Mrs Iswarai Bai has suggested that these schools should be taken over by the Government. Then I can assure you that will not have good standards nor they will have discipline. I can also tell you that many of our officers inside and outside have been the students of one of these mission schools. I am sure they are proud of themselves and we are also proud in having schools in which these officers were students once upon a time.

I would like to say that Government School buildings are also badly old and in a dilapidated condition. Some of the buildings have fallen into pieces. I went the other day to one of the schools, which is very very unsafe for the pupils. Besides I found that sanitation in the Government schools is very bad. The class rooms are very small and ventilation is not sufficient. Equipments are not good. Furniture are not good and they are very inadequate. Therefore, I request that all these points should be taken into consideration and better housing conditions, better sanitation, and better buildings should be provided for the pupils who are attending especially the high schools and primary schools. Thank you.
Voting of Demands for Grants.


(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

The Chairperson, Mr. Chief Minister, Government of Madras, in his address, said that the Department of Planning was responsible for the development of the State and its resources.

The department had undertaken various developmental projects in the fields of education, health, housing, and infrastructure. The budget for the year 1968-69 had been prepared with due consideration to the needs of the State.

The Chairperson congratulated the Department on its achievements and urged all members to support the budget for the betterment of the State.

The Chairperson said that the budget was a comprehensive document that covered all aspects of development in the State. The members were requested to study the budget in detail and make constructive suggestions for its effective implementation.

The Chairperson said that the budget was well-balanced and would go a long way in achieving the objectives of development.

The Chairperson concluded by expressing his confidence in the members of the House and their ability to make the budget a success.
Annual Financial Statement (Budg. 1) 21st March, 1964
for 1968-69,
Voting of Demands for Grants.

for the year ending March 31, 1969.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

for the year ending March 31, 1969.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

for the year ending March 31, 1969.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

for the year ending March 31, 1969.

Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budge;)
for 1968-69,
Voting of Deeds and for Grants.

21st March, 1968.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 21st March, 1968.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1968-69,
Voting of Demands for Grants.

1968-69


D.E.O.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

for 1968-69,

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

Voting of Demands for Grants.

A.D.O.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

for 1968-69,

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

Voting of Demands for Grants.

A.D.O.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

for 1968-69,

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Voting of Demands for Grants.

for 1968-69,

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Voting of Demands for Grants.

for 1968-69,

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Voting of Demands for Grants.

for 1968-69,

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Voting of Demands for Grants.

for 1968-69,

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Voting of Demands for Grants.

for 1968-69,

Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Voting of Demands for Grants.

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Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

Voting of Demands for Grants.

A.D.O.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

for 1968-69,
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)  
Voting of Demands for Grants.

For the year 1968-69, the following demands for grants are submitted:

1. Budget for the standard of standards for the year 1968-69. The budget is estimated at Rs. 12,000.00.

2. Interest on standard of standards at 12%. The interest is estimated at Rs. 1,440.00.

3. Upgrade costs of D.E.O. categories. The upgrade costs are estimated at Rs. 6,720.00.

4. Insurance costs for the years ending 31st March 1969. The insurance costs are estimated at Rs. 3,000.00.

5. Depreciation costs for the year ending 31st March 1969. The depreciation costs are estimated at Rs. 1,800.00.

The total estimated expenditure for the year 1968-69 is Rs. 18,000.00.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69,
Voting of Demands for Grants

Voting of Demands for Grants

21st March, 1968.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 21st March, 1968.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

This is an excerpt from a document discussing the annual financial statement for the year 1968-69. The text is in both English and Telugu. It seems to be a procedural document related to the budget and the voting of demands for grants.

The document begins with a statement about the annual financial statement for the budget year 1968-69, followed by the mention of voting of demands for grants. The text then goes on to discuss various aspects of the budget, possibly including financial allocations and expenditures.

The document is written in a formal tone, typical of official communications. It likely contains detailed information about the financial operations of the year, including receipts, expenditures, and any adjustments or corrections that are necessary.

Overall, the document appears to be a comprehensive financial report, intended to provide a clear and accurate picture of the financial status of the time period it covers.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget)
for 1968-69,
Voting of Demands of Grants.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 21st March, 1968.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
498 21st March, 1968

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968–69.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

As far as Tamils in Andhra Pradesh are concerned, in Chittoor district we are doing our best. We will still do better for the minority as far as Tamil language is concerned. But we want that Government also should have the same attitude, and our Government should take necessary steps in that regard. I request that the Government may appoint a Committee to go into all those things, not only in Tamil Nadu but also other Places.
Voting of Demands for Grants:

Sports: for 1968-69; create a directorate to create games and sports, physical training in importance to create a strong nation. Scientific knowledge and sports are the key to a stronger nation. Healthy body build up is essential for physical and mental health. The importance of physical fitness and sports is crucial. Create a special directorate to create games and sports. Physical fitness drive is an essential part of educational activities. Divert attention to education and neglect politics. Sexy magazines publish students to attract attention to education and divert students to acidic activities. Sexy magazines, students' attention to education, divert attention to students' education, and demoralise students.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1961-62:
Voting of Demands for Grants.

500 21st March, 1968.

[Document text in Telugu script]

The text appears to be a document in Telugu script, but without the ability to translate Telugu to English, the content cannot be accurately transcribed. It is a financial statement or budget document for the year 1961-62, detailing various grants and their allocations. The document seems to contain specific figures and percentages, typical of financial statements, but the exact details are not legible due to the script.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

We have to teach our Ministers how to be cultured. That is the problem that faces us in this democratic set up. I hope the rulers will learn first before they try to impose their mad policies on the people, Sir.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69:
Voting of Demands for Grants.


Residential institute for children aged 30 or more and residential institute for residential institute aged 10, 15 or 20. Social Welfare Department is responsible for 50 or more

Children's Home

Residential Institute for 50 or more

Social Welfare Department is responsible for 50 or more

Secondary Schools and student teachers training college

Secondary Schools and student teachers training college

language problem
Voting of Demands for Grants.

Private Management owner and teacher.

First form syllabus includes:
- Hindi classes
- Foundation
- Regional Language
- Training of teachers
- Accommodation

Syllabus includes:
- First form
- Hindi
- Regional Language
- Teachers training
- Accommodation

Foundation
- Hindi classes
- Regional Language
- Teachers training
- Accommodation

for 1968-69.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

For the financial year 1968-69, applications were submitted for various demands and grants. The process started with the selection of candidates for interviews. Selection was based on merit, and candidates were interviewed. After interviews, final selection was made.

M.L.A. posts.

Technical, Agricultural, Home Science schools were bifurcated into 76 schools. 20, 25, and 12 schools were established under Agriculture, Home Science, and Technical lines respectively. Polytechnics were also established.

Facilities were provided for Interview Body set up for the regulation of demand. Co-ordination Body was set up for the regulation of demand. Bifurcation courses, Technical, Agricultural, Home Science schools were bifurcated into 76 schools. 20, 25, and 12 schools were established under Agriculture, Home Science, and Technical lines respectively. Polytechnics were also established.

The American Cultural Association was also regulated, and the Express service was established. Libraries were also established.

Local Bodies were merged with the existing local bodies.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 21st March, 1968.

Voting of Demands for Grants.


Books-Publishers & syllabus — economics, business, buildings & road.

Cities, towns & cities — education, high schools & colleges.
506 21st March, 1968. Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69:
Voting of Demands for Grants.


Mr. Lee, M.P., said: Lord Ilam asked: Whether he will make a Statement, when convenient, on the England Emergency Expenditure.

Mr. Lee: I have not yet had time to make a Statement on the England Emergency Expenditure. I shall beable to do so later in the Session.

20th July 1968. Mr. Lee, M.P., asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer: Whether he will state the reasons which led him to the conclusion that the interest charge on loans must be determined by the market rate.

Mr. Eden, M.P., said: I have consulted the Treasury about this matter. There is no precedent for determining the interest charges on loans by reference to the market rate. The market rate is fixed according to circumstances which may not be relevant to the case in hand. In the case of the British Government, the interest charge is determined on the basis of what is judged to be the most equitable rate. The Government does not wish to alter this practice.

Mr. Lee: I beg to move: That the Junior Ranks on the Forces Act, 1955, be amended so that the junior ranks on the Forces be placed in a position which will enable them to give effect to their grievances in a manner which will be effective and equitable.
Voting of Demands for Grants:

Further to the resolution of the financial statement (Budget) for the year 1968-69, the following demands are submitted for consideration and approval:

1. For Higher Secondary Education, 3 years degree course.
2. For 10th class General Education.
3. For 12th class 4th Public Examination, 3 years degree course.

P. U. C. 4th stop-jap-arrangement. P. U. C. 6th stop-jap-arrangement. 10th class 4th General Education. 10th class 4th Public Examination.
3 years Degree Course ಇಸ್ವತ್ತಿರುವ ಇಹಿಯುತ್ತುವ  ಎಣ್ಣಾಗಿ, ಇಂತಿರುವ 3 years Integrated Degree Course ಇಂದೂ ಹುಡುಕುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಪಂಚಕ್ಕೊಂಡಿರುವ  fail ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತೆಯು ಕೂಡ ಇತರಿಸಿ ಇಂದೂ. Fail ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತೆಯು fail ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತೆಯು ಇತರಿಸಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಾತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅದುಳ್ಳ ಹ್ಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇತರಿಸಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಾತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅದುಳ್ಳ ಹ್ಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. 3rd year subjects ಇತರಿಸಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಾತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹ್ಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. 3rd year subjects ಇತರಿಸಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಾತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹ್ಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.


Telegram. S. S. L. C., H. S. C. Multipurpose, Higher Secondary, 1884. 3rd year
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) 21st March, 1968.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

For 1968-69.

Printing and Stationery, incigitation work and Government Examination Office. Government Examinations Office.

Black Hole of Calcutta.

National building activities.

Schools fees 1968-69.

Chief Minister.

Rules.

Cabinet.

Fees.

Structure.

Building.

Light.

Office.

Printing.

Government.
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Educational facilities extension to educational institutions such as high schools and colleges. The Education Minister looks like playing on the solo on the Piano while he tries to learn the use of the instrument.
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As the state government, it is our duty to ensure the smooth running of all departments. However, due to the financial constraints and limitations, it has been challenging to meet all the demands for grants. The government has been working towards overcoming these difficulties, but it has been a continuous struggle.

In order to revise the pattern of assistance, a financial conference has been held recently. A difference of 50% has been approved. The fixed proportion of aid has been increased from 100% to 100%, and the percentage for the remaining departments has been reduced.

In conclusion, the government is committed to providing financial assistance to all departments, but it requires a continuous effort to overcome the financial challenges.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
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A uniform pattern of financial assistance under the plan period demands a commitment of expenditure that provides a basis for the financial assistance plan period. The Chief Minister has committed expenditure to the extent of Rs. 30 crores for general education. The bifurcation of courses in general education includes two years P.U.C course, an optional subject in U.G. and polytechnics courses. The demand for polytechnics courses has increased due to the dearth of hands in various fields. The Chief Minister has recommended an increase in the intake percentage of polytechnics and Engineering courses. Engineering intake has increased to 10% for intake of 4th year.
Voting of Demands for Grants.

The Budget for 1968-69 included a Social Welfare portfolio and a demand for grants. The Finance Minister, D. E. O., expressed concerns about the misappropriation of funds and the hunger strike led by D. E. O. interfered with the proposal for casual leave sanction. The question was whether to reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100 and to criticise the Government for making Hindi compulsory to pass examination.

DEMAND No. XVII EDUCATION Rs. 34,23,94,000

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100
To criticise the Government for making Hindi compulsory to pass examination.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100
To criticise the Government for not introducing Telugu at Collegiate level.

The cut motion was declared negatived. Division was demanded Ayes: 38 Noes: 95 Neutrals: Nil.
The cut motion was negatived.
Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government for not taking any steps to prepare Glossary of Scientific Terms in Telugu.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government for not raising the scales of Pay of the College Teachers on par with the rise of prices.

The cut motions were negatived.
Mr. Speaker:—The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100.

To express dissatisfaction for the failure of the Government to pay the salaries of the teachers in the State in time.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100.

To express dissatisfaction for the failure of the Government to see that the salaries of the Elementary School Teachers at Badangi Panchayat Samithi of Sreekakulam District are paid at once.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100.

To express the dissatisfaction for the shifting of Elementary School from Harijampet of Anantavaram Village, Ongole Taluk Guntur Dist as this is unwarranted putting the school going children of Harijans to much inconvenience.
The cut motion were negatived.

Mr. Speaker :— The question is.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker :— The question is.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100

By allowing the discretion of fixing the seniority of the teaching staff to the committees of Private Colleges affiliated to the Osmania University, the staff is put to precarious condition by labour of the arbitrary decision.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100

By nationalisation Books, the students are provided with wrong information because of the carelessness of the Government.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100

Inspite of superannuation are even superannuation the Government is allowing the private affiliated colleges to re-employ retired lecturers and principals or in the case of Anwar-ruel-uloom College, Bhadraka College instead of promoting desirous candidates.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100

S. Majlikarjuna and I. Seshuiah of St. Peteri Higher School, Nellore, though they are short certificate holders, they are not allotted the work in the XI and XII classes so as to make them eligible for the special allowance of Rs. 15 per mensum.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100

Although it has been decided that the Regional language should be the medium of instruction of the University level, English is not relegated to the position of second language in Osmania University area.

The Cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker :— The question is.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100

By reason of inconsistent policy adopted in regard to the retirement age of teachers, the teachers are put to much inconvenience and injury.

245-12
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,34,000 for Education by Rs. 100

Government is not in a position to supply the books required for the classes by nationalisation and though the students are in disadvantageous.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,34,000 for Education by Rs. 100

By abolishing the Seventh form course, the teachers, who passed M.A. examination in IIIrd class and who are conducting the classes of Seventh Form will have to be depromoted.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100

Because of incapacity and pay the teachers salaries regularly.

The Cut motions were negatived

Mr. Speaker :— The question is

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not introducing the Telugu language in Universities.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for its failure to give adequate financial assistance to the Osmania University and Andhra University.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not evolving a system of education and curriculum suitable to our conditions

The Cut motions were negatived.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for its failure to assure employment to those who get qualified in the Engineering, Medical and Technological college.

The Cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker :— The Question is.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker :— The Question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100
Voting of Demands for Grants:

For not implementing the Kothari Commission Report with respect to the pay scales of teachers.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker :— The Question is
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100

The Cut motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker :— The Question is
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100

For not providing necessary funds to complete the main building and science building of the Zilla Parishad Higher Secondary School at Puttur in Chittoor Dist.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100

As the Government closed the admissions into Teachers training school at Karvetinagaram in Chittoor district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100

For not providing necessary funds for the Zilla Parishad High School buildings at Nagalapuram, Vengalattur, Nivdra, Ponnur and Zambada in Pechatur Samithi area in Chittoor district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100

For not providing the budget for the construction of buildings, scientific equipment and furniture for the Z.P. High Schools at Puttur, Karvetinagaram, Kottirapalli, Veduru Kuppam, Kottapalli, Kuppambadur, K. Venkatapuram, Vadamalapet, Taduku, Sorakayalapalem, Narayanavaram, Vepavvuta, Nagari and Ekantrakuppam in Puttur Taluk, Chittoor district.

The Cut motions were negatived

Mr. Speaker :— The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government that no allotments were made for construction of Girls High School building, in Dharmavaran, Anantapur distict.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker :— The question is:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100
To criticise the policy of the Government in frequent changes in education system putting the teachers and pupils into chaos.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,64,000 for Education by Rs. 100.

Demand the Government to provide employment to all the waived and qualified secondary grade teachers in the State.

To reduce allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100.

For the failure of the Government not taking action against the Principal of Kakinada Govt. Polytechnic for boys for public complaints of factional activities inefficient administration abuse of power, lack of integrity and moral standards.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100.

For instituting post-graduate courses in Kakinada colleges.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100.

The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker:—The question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government for not supplying text books in time and to allow private publishers who are getting abnormal profits.
The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker :—The question is :
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for creating educated unemployment and multiplying unemployment without any education and employment assessment.

The cut motion was declared negatived. Division was demanded
Ayes 38 Noes 95 The House then divided
The cut motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker :—The question is :
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for not introducing Telugu as the medium of instruction in all the institutions upto Doctorate Degree course in Elementary, High School and Colleges and University in Andhra Pradesh.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

For not granting U. G. C. scales to Lecturers appointed from 1966.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

For not supplying adequate text books to students in time.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

For not providing employment to all qualified persons and for not constructing pucca buildings for Girls High Schools in the States.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

Government did not provide adequate funds to the Local Library Authorities to open Branch Libraries and to give financial assistance to private Libraries.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

Government did not provide sufficient funds to Grant Merit Scholarships and Scholarships to economically backward boys and girls.

To reduce the allotment of Rs 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

Government failed to provide ample funds to the Samithis to open and run upper primary schools in all the needy centres and failed to provide adequate funds to the Zilla Parishads to up-grade the present middle Schools and to provide necessary equipment of Science articles, Maps and furniture to the existing Secondary School's.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The Question is:

To reduce the allotment of Rs 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for running the schools without teachers in some classes.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government to fail to supply mid-day meal in the School.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 34,23,94,000 for Education by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Government for not providing laboratories in all High Schools.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,23,94,000/- under Demand No. XVII – Education.

The motion was adopted.


Demand No. II – Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff Rs. 3,41,82,330

Demand No. XXVII – Other Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisation Rs. 70,85,600

Demand No. XXVIII – Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes and other Backward Classes Rs. 5 45,38,400

Demand No. XXX – Irrigation Rs. 13,78,05,400

Demand No. XXXII – Public Works Rs. 12,65,06,600

Demand No. XXV – Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works Rs. 4,42,80,000

Demand No. XL – Municipal Administration Rs. 64,82,100

Demand No. X – District Administration and Miscellaneous Rs. 8,90,46,600 (Discussion not concluded).

The Minister for Health and Medical (Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao) – I beg to move:
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"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,31,200 under Demand No. VIII—State Legislature."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved:

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,41,12,300 under Demand No IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

The Minister for Social Welfare (Sri A. Ramaswamy):—I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,85,600 under Demand No. XXVII other Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations."

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,45,38,400 under Demand No. XXVIII Welfare of Scheduled tribes, Castes and other Backward Classes."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

The Minister for Panchayati Raj (Sri T. Rajsammy):—I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,42,80,000 under Demand No. XXV Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

The Minister for Minor Irrigation (Sri S. Sidda Reddy):—(Deputizing for the Minister for Communications).

"I beg to move that the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,65,06 600 under Demand No. XXXII Public Works."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

The Minister for Rural Development (Sri R. Rachamadiga):—I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,42,80,000 under Demand No. XXV Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

The Minister for Minor Irrigation (Sri S. Sidda Reddy) (Deputizing for the Minister for Municipal Administration):—I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,82,100 under Demand No. XI Municipal Administration."

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved.

The Minister for Revenue and Civil Supplies (Sri V. B. Raju):—I beg to move:

"That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,90,46,000 under Demand No. X District Administration and Miscellaneous."

Motion moved.
Mr. Speaker:—The decision of the Business Advisory Committee is that all these demands should be moved to day and that there should be discussion on these demands for three days, i.e. tomorrow day after tomorrow and also on Monday.

Mr. Speaker:—I do not know. That is what they decided I am helpless in this matter. I am only carrying out the decisions of the Business Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker:—I can only bring to your notice the decisions of the Business Advisory Committee.

Sri G. Siviah:—We are moving the cut motions. We have no reply from the departments to our cut motions.

Mr. Speaker:—Then, hereafter, do not move the cut motions. The whole problem will be solved.

Sri G. Siviah:—You may please.

Sri S. Vemaiah:—The normal practice was that when a cut motion moved it is sent to the department, reply is obtained and sent to the members.

Mr. Speaker:—I do not know.

Sri S. Vemaiah:—That was the practice.

Mr. Speaker:—I expect the Minister to follow the old practice. I will ask them to follow the old practice.
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Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— I also submit, Sir, that the speech which is printed and circulated to the hon. members may be taken as read.

Mr. Speaker:— All this will be a repetition—each Minister saying the same thing. I do not think it is strictly necessary.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:— It cannot be recorded, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:— Notes circulated by the respective Minister while moving the demand may be taken as having been read in the House.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:— They have to announce it. For instance there is a Minister who circulates, but he won’t be there. Can we take it as circulated?

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— If you take it as a speech, it has to be read or taken as read. But generally, the practice is, Sir, that we place on the Table of the House a Note. We don’t call it a speech.

But it cannot be recorded, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:— I would only like to know one thing—whether this note which you are circulating to the members—does it form part of the record?

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:— If it is a note, it cannot, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:— I have taken up your point. Mr Gopalakrishnayya.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:— Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker:— I want to know whether it forms part of the record. Unless it is read out in the House, it cannot form part of the record. It is only for the information of the Members that you have circulated a note to the member, but it can never form part of the record, unless it is read:

Sri G. Siviah:— For your information, Sir, it is mentioned in several ways. One is called the Note, another is called a Statement on P. W. D. Demand, and yet another is termed as Policy statement of the Minister for Irrigation.

Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— That is why I never said that all...

Mr. Speaker:— The question is whether it is going to form part of the record. If it is to form part, it should be record. If it is to form part, it should be read out. Otherwise it will be a note circulated to the members. There is no question of your saying that it should be taken as having been read. Without reading it, to say that it should be taken as read by the Minister is some thing which I am not able to understand.

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Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao:— We want to place certain facts before the House so that it may facilitate discussion.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— Supposing the hon Speaker says. All that may be taken as read; Does it not from part of the record?

Mr. Speaker:— The Speaker has got a right to 'expunge', but he has no right to say 'that certain things form part of the record even though they are not stated on the floor of the House'.

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motions may be moved.
Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,81,200 for State Legislature by Rs. 100
Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motion moved.
Sri A. Madhava Rao:— I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,81,200 for State Legislature by Rs. 100

Because the Govt. has not provided a personal Assistant and or cum stenographer for an M. L. A. or at least to the Leader of the Opposition.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,81,200 for State Legislature by Rs. 100/—
Since the Govt. did not provide for the payment of telephone bills of the Legislator in respect of phones located in twin Houses as has been done in other States.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 43,81,200 for State Legislature by Rs. 100
Since the Government did not increase the emoluments of the Legislature as it has been done in the sister State of Mysore.

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motions moved.
Sri K. RamaReddy:— I beg to move;—

Voting of Demands for Grants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,31,200 for State Legislature by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motion moved.

DEMAND No. IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF—Rs. 8,41,12,800

Sri G. Latchanna:— I beg to move.—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,41,12,800/- for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100 to criticise the Govt. for its failure in implementing Administrative Reform.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,41,12,500 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100 to criticise the Govt. for not constituting Administrative Tribunal.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,41,12,300 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100 to criticise the Govt., for not meeting the demands of N.G.O's 4 th class and work-charge employees.

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motion moved.

Sri Swarna Vemayya:— I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,41,12,800/- for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100 to express dissatisfaction for the failure of the Govt., in not allotting for the quarters to the Govt. employees who are occupying the same on Hire-purchase scheme in twin cities.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,41,12,800 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100 to express dissatisfaction for the failure of the Govt., in solving the mounting unemployment problem, in arresting the spiralling prices and in eradicating corruption, favouritism red-tapism etc., in administration.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,41,12,800 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100 to discuss the languages policy of the Govt., to urge on this Govt., to impress on the Govt., of India pertaining the selection of candidates for the recruitment in Central Govt., services.

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motions moved.

Sri T. Nagi Reddy:— I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300/- for Heads of States Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100/-
Mr Speaker: - Cut motions moved.

Sri A Madhava Rao:—I Beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300/- for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100/- for not taking any steps in advance to fill up posts when incumbents are due to retire and for giving indiscriminate reemployments to superannuated Govt. officials particularly in non-technical posts while mass scale retrenchment is going on in various departments of the Government.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300/- for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100/- for introducing in the G. A. D, attendance Registers only for non-I. C. S. and I. A. S. gazetted officers.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300/- for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100/- the Govt are not taking effective appropriate steps in regard to Law and Order in Srikakulam, Nalgonda districts and Damaranadu of Nellore Dist., by taking effective steps against left communist party.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs 100/- for not abolishing Telengana Regional Committee even though 10 years were passed after the formation of Andhra Pradesh.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300/- for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100/- inasmuch as the Govt failed to bring in the salaries of N. G. Os. on par with Central services or at any rate near to it.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300/- for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100/-
The inconsistent and unrealistic approach in evolving the educational system.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,41,12,800/- for Heads of States, Ministers and headquarters staff by Rs. 116/-

The Govt., did not place the 'poor fund' intended to provide to poor people involved in criminal litigations in Nellore Dist., into the hands of the Dist Judge.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300/- for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 10/-

Because of the top heavy administration, the common man is burdened with taxes and also the State economy is deteriorating.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,41,12,300/- for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100/-

For not taking steps to constitute a Regional Committee for areas comprising erstwhile Andhra state as the Telengana Regional Committee seems to be a legislative body functioning as a state within a State, and seems to be of a permanent character.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri B Ratnasabhapathy:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300/- for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100/-

To criticising the Govt., for failure to get the Ministers to declare their assets (1) at the time of swearing as Ministers (2) at the time of every Budget Session.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300/- for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff, by Rs. 100/-

To criticise the Govt., for the wasteful expenditure on Ministers tours.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri Kaza Ramanatham:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300/- for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300/- for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300/- for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100/-
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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300/- for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300/- for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300/- for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker: —Cut motions moved.

Sri K. Govinda Rao: —I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300/- for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300/- for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300/- for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker: —Cut motions moved.

Sri R. Mahananda: —I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300/- for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

To reduce the travelling allowance and to minimise the T. A. due to financial stringency.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300/- for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

Government unnecessarily spending large sums towards maintenance of gardeners and entertainment and hospitality expenses.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300/- for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100
Government failed to abolish Board of Revenue and the intermediaries between the Govt. and the State heads.

Mr Speaker:—Cut Motions moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

To criticise the Govt. for not introducing Telugu as official language in all the Departments of the State, though the Act was passed in 1966.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

To criticise the Govt. for mass retrenchment policy in every branch of Administration.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

To criticise the Govt., for not merging Directorate and Secretariat for effective and quiet administration.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

To criticise the wastage in Jana Sambandha Shalaka and non-payment of salaries to lower section.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri P. Sesavataram:—I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

To eliminate all other unnecessary paraphernalia and waste in the Department except the two main wings of the Information Wing and Community Listening Wing.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

for avoiding delay in the disposal of pension cases by simplified methods and speedily sanction condonation of deficiencies in qualifying service etc., for reasons of human approach.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

for effective functioning of vigilance commission seeking public cooperation expeditiously dealing cases of corruption avoiding delays and procedural red-tapism.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

to reorganise Anticorruption Bureau for effective functioning to eradicate corruption create civil consciousness and confidence in Public and Counter act the devious methods of corrupt officials.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

To criticise the actions of the Govt. for re-employing superannuated Govt. officials even in non-technical posts being detrimental to the promotion of officials eligible for that.

To reduce the the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

To abolish the continuation of Telangana Regional Committee as it has achieved its purpose and is now cutting across the emotional integration of people of the State as a whole.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

To criticise the bureaucratic attitude of the Chief Secretary and Government in introducing attendance registers to Assistant Secretaries in G.A.D.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri G. Sivaiah:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100
as the Ministers are interfering in the administration affairs, transfers and promotion matters.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

As the Ministers failed to visit various offices for a sudden check, without notices in the State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

As the Ministers are not visiting the villages (rural areas.)

Mr. Speaker:—Cut Motions moved.

Sri B. Niranjan Rao:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,41,12,300 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not appointing a Committee for the Revision of the list of Backward communities.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not alloting sums proportionately to all District to run Harijan, Girijan Hostels.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri Swarna Vetmaiah:—I beg to move:

DEMAND NO. XXVIII—WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES, CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES—Rs. 5,45,38,400.

Sri G. Latchanna:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not appointing a Committee for the Revision of the list of Backward communities.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not alloting sums proportionately to all District to run Harijan, Girijan Hostels.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri Swarna Vetmaiah:—I beg to move:
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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100

To urge on Government to provide house sites to Harijans of Gopalareddi Palem, Sulurpet Tq. Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100

To urge on Government to provide house sites to the Kurwas of Vihamapoor Village, Atmakur Taluk, Mahabubnagar District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100

For the failure of the Government to provide drinking water facilities to the Scheduled Castes of Kanadanun village Nellore Tq., and Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100

For the failure of the Government to provide drinking water facilities to the S. T. S. of Kanadamur village Nellore Taluq, Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100

To express dissatisfaction for the failure of the Government to provide House-sites to Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes of Indurkunpet village, Nellore taluk and District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100

To express dissatisfaction for the failure of the Government to provide House sites to the Harijans of Kodur padu village, Nellore Taluk and District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100

To urge on the Government to provide the house sites to the Harijans of Manubobuvenkana, Palem Nellore Taluk, and District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100
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To urge on Government to provide House sites to Harijans of
Mudivarthi Palem Nellore Taluk and District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare
by Rs. 100

To express dissatisfaction for the failure of the Government to
provide Benial ground to the potlapudi village, Nellore taluk and
District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare
by Rs. 100

To express dissatisfaction for abnormal delay in providing
House-sites for the Harijans of Kudithipalem village Nellore taluk
and district since 1953.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare
by Rs. 100

To urge on Government to provide to the House-site to the
Harijans of Panur Kangaon Taluk, Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare
by Rs. 100

To urge on to provide the Government to provide House Sites
to the Harijans of Muppavaram Kandaker Taluk, Nellore District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare
by Rs. 100

To urge on Government to provide House sites to the Harijans
of Danthali village Nellore taluk and District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare
by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare
by Rs. 100

To urge on Government to provide House sites to the Harijans
of Idur Village, Idur Village, Nellore Taluk and District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare
by Rs. 100

To urge Government to provide House sites to the Harijans of
Kothavangaku Village, Kovur Taluk, Nellore District as the matter
is pending since 15 years.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare
by Rs. 100

To urge on Government to provide House sites to the Harijans
of Idur Village, Nellore Taluk and District.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100.
To urge the Government to provide housing sites to the Harijans of Peduru village, Nellore taluk and district as it is pending since 5 years.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100.
To express dissatisfaction for the failure of the Government to provide Tunlol ground to the Harijans of Nidumusali, Nellore taluk and Nellore District.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100.
To express dissatisfaction for the failure of the Government to provide burial ground to the Harijans of Komera village, Nellore taluk and district.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100.
To urge the Government to provide house sites to the Harijans of Pallipadu village, Nellore taluk and district.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100.
To urge the Government to provide housing sites to the Harijans of Nidumusali, Nellore Taluk and District.

Mr. Speaker.—Cut motions moved.
Kaza Ramanatham.—I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100.
Mr. Speaker.—Cut motions moved.
Sri Pooya Subbaiah.—I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare of scheduled Tribes etc. by Rs. 100.
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Mr. Speaker :—Cut motions moved.
Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya :-I beg to move :
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100

To urge upon the Government to allot house sites lands to the Harijans of Chagariivanivelon of Hamlet of Muppella, Paiden Satte-napalle taluk.

Sri N Ramulu :-I beg to moved:
To reduce the allotment of 5,45,38,400 for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and etc. by Rs. 100
To criticise the Government for failure of sanctioning the old age pensions.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare by Rs. 160

Because the Government failed to allot sufficient funds to grant scholarships to the students.

Mr. Speaker :—cut motions moved.
Sri B. V. Rama-nayya :-I beg to move :
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Welfare of the Scheduled castes, tribes and other B. C. by Rs. 160
To criticise the Government for not implementing the quota of Reservation in initial recruitment and in promotions in all category of services to the tune of 14% to S. C. and 3% to B. C. 1.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Welfare of the Scheduled, Tribes, and other B. C. by Rs. 100

For failure of the Government in providing House sites for all the Scheduled castes, and other backward classes who are under dire necessity.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Welfare of the Scheduled castes, Tribes and other B. C. Rs. 100
To criticise the Government for failure to implementing the protection given to the Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes retrenched employees.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Welfare of the Scheduled castes, Tribes and other backward classes by Rs. 100

For failure of the Government to provide adequate scholarship amounts in view of the abnormal increase in the mess bills to the college and University students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.

Mr. Speaker :—cut motions moved.
Sri Md Rajabali :-I beg to move :
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100
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Mr. Venkatesan.—I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for Social Welfare by Rs. 100.

To criticise the failure of the Government in providing inadequate funds for schemes of Welfare of Yerukales and Yanadies and Sugalis and to open Women Welfare centres and provision of inadequate funds to Zilla Parishads and Samithis to grant Scholarships, House sites, Pathways and Sanitary amenities and medical aid.

Mr. Speaker:—cut motions moved.

DEMAND XXVII - OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATIONS Rs. 70,85,600

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 70,85,600 for Other Miscellaneous Social and Development Organisations by Rs. 116.
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Since the Government failed to stop the facilities who are enjoying in the name of Backward Class although they are economically as also in other respects forward.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 70,85,600 for Other Miscellaneous Social and Development Organisations by Rs. 116

In as much as the Government failed to provide benefits and facilities and education free of cost to those who are economically backward irrespective of cast: and for not amending the rules in this behalf.

Mr. Speaker:—cut motions moved.

Sri Kaza Ramanantham:—I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 70,85,600 for Other Miscellaneous Social and Development Organisations by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—cut motions moved.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 70,85,600 for Other Miscellaneous Social and Development Organisations by Rs. 100

to investigate into the functioning of Women's Welfare Department and eradicate its inefficiency and indifference to put it into useful and effective functioning.

Mr. Speaker:—cut motion moved.

Sri P. Subbaiah:—I beg to move.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 70,85,600 for Other Miscellaneous Social and Development Organisations by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

DEMAND XXX—IRRIGATION—RS: 13,78,05,400

Sri G. Latchanna:—I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100
To criticise the Government for the failure of the Government to advise the Peasants regarding the availability of the ground water at the time of digging Irrigation wells.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for collecting advance contributions for the construction of projects.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not allotting a decent sum for Vamsadhara Project in Srikakulam District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not implementing the Mitra Committee proposals.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for the failure of the Government in settling Godavari and Krishna River Water Disputes.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for the failure of the Government in settling the dispute regarding the Kusasthali Water (Chittoor Dt) with Madras State.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not taking up even one Irrigation Scheme in Palar Basin though the rules are relaxed.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for the failure of the Government in making the Central Government to treat Nagarjuna Sagar Project as a National one:

Mr. Speaker :—Cut motions moved.

Sri Swarna Vemayya :—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

To urge on Government to provide irrigation facilities to the Tail endlands under Krishnapatnam village Nellore Taluk and District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100
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To impress on Government for the sanction of adequate funds for the completion of Kanupur Canal Scheme as expeditiously as possible.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

To impress on the Government to take up the Kavali Canal Scheme for investigation and execution in the current plan period.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

To express dissatisfaction for the failure of the Government to provide the irrigation facilities to the Harijans of Chennarayunpalem, Hamlet of Zuvaladinne, Kavali Taluk, Nellore Dt. for their Sivayajama lands for which sanction has been accorded by the Collector 20 years ago.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

To express dissatisfaction for the failure of the Government to provide the irrigation facilities to the Harijans of Tarunavai village, Kovur Taluk Nellore Dt. for their tank-bed Sivayajama lands for which sanction has been accorded by the Collector since 7 years ago.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

To urge on Government to provide irrigation facilities for the Harijans of Puritipalem hamlet of East Gudur, Gudur Taluk, NelloreDt. as the Harijans are put to much inconvenience for want of adequate supply of water to an extent of 50 acres of Patta lands.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

To impress on the Government to provide irrigation facilities to the Harijans and other ryots by acquiring an extent of 0.05 cents in Sl. No. 293/1B of Potlur village Kandukur Taluk, Nellore Dt.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

To urge on Government to appoint of Lascars for the proper distribution of ryots of Potlur village Kandukur Taluk, Nellore Dt.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100
Mr. Speaker :—Cut Motions moved.

Sri A. Madhava Rao :—I beg to move :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 116

For not considering immediate and speedy measures to improve the irrigational amenities for Kanampalli village, Anantapur taluk, Anantapur Dt. to avert draught

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 116

The Kanigir Reservoir situated at Buchireddipalem is silting quickly as the Government is not applying its mind to it which will result in devastating consequences

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 116

For not completing Kanpur—Kaval Canal (Sangam to Kanapur) even though it is permitted to be done.

Mr. Speaker :—Cut motions moved.

Sri Kaza Ramanatham :—I beg to move :

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 30/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/–

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/–

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

Mr. Speaker.—Cut motions moved.

Sri K. Govinda Rao:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

For affecting large scale retrenchment of Engineers and diploma holders from the department and creating unemployment of large proportions.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

For stopping or slowing down minor and medium irrigation projects in our State on the plea or non-availability of funds.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri S. Jagannadham:—I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

Because for Government failed to provide sufficient funds for the development of irrigation schemes including minor irrigation schemes.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri P. Subbaiah:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for irrigation by Rs. 100/-

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

Because the Government failed to provide sufficient funds for irrigation schemes.
Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri Y. Venkat Rao:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

For not remodelling the irrigation channels designed long time back.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

for not taking up repairs to Tungabhadra, Tenali, Repalle Drains in Guntur District.

to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

for not releasing waters to seed-beds in time in 1967.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri V. Palavelli:—I beg to move:

to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

to criticise the Government for not sanctioning Gadigummi reservoir across Thandava reservoir in Narasipatnam Taluk, Visakhapatnam Dt. though the investigation has been completed long back.

to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

to criticise the Government for not undertaking repairs of Devaralpe Main channel and other channels of river Sarada in Chodavaram Taluk, Visakhapatnam Dt.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri R. Mahananda:—I beg to move:

to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

Government did not provide adequate funds to Zula Parishads and Samitis for Restoration of Minor Irrigation Sources and to take up all the spill over schemes under P. W. D. to complete them shortly.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—I beg to move:

to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

to allot 20 crores to Nagarjunasagar Project.
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Mr. Speaker :—Cut motion moved.
Sri Katari Muniswamy :—I beg to move:

- to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100
- to criticise the Government for not repairing the Narsikalava of Sulurpet Nellore Dt.
- to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100
- for not completed the pamula Kalva Scheme at Kalathur of Sathyavedu Taluk, Chittoor Dt.
- to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100
- for not repaired the tank of South of Chittoor Dt.

Mr. Speaker :—Cut motions moved.
Sri N Ramulu :—I beg to move:

- to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100
- to criticise the Government for not sanctioning the Mosaligedda reservoir scheme for the drought affected areas of Naupada Irrka in Tekkali Taluk, Srikakulam Dt.
- to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100
- to criticise the Government for not repairing the flood damaged tanks and channels.

Mr Speaker :—Cut motions moved.
Sri R. Satyanarayana Raju :—I beg to move:

- to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100
- to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100
- to reduce the allotment of Rs 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker :—Cut motions moved.
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Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.
Sri B. V. Ramanayya:—I beg to move:
to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100
to criticise the Government for its failure to provide drainage facilities in Konaseema area of East Godavari District.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.
Sri M. Ch. Nagaiah:—I beg to move:
to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.
Sri Md. Rajabali:—I beg to move:
to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100
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Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri K. Butchaiah:—I beg to move:
to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri C. Janga Reddy:—I beg to move:
to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri G. Sivaiah:—I beg to move:
to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

The irrigation department surveyed only five minor basin schemes out of (1) Aramor (2) Pincha (3) Mandavya (4) Papangi (5) Ondur (6) Suvarnamukhi (7) Kalangi (8) Kusastali (9) Bahuda (10) Chitior river (11) Konnior (12) Ambur (13) Palar (14) Avariar-Kalangi (15) Puniar minor basin in Chittoor Dt. under State master plan for the irrigation potential availability utilisation. Therefore for not surveying the other minor basin schemes.
to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

There are 226 tanks under P. W. D. and Z. P. covering a total ayacut of 75,000 acres, in Chittoor Dt. Many of these tanks are very old taken over from the erstwhile Zamindaries. Therefore no proper repairs and maintenance.
to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

for not finalising the scheme to construct an Anicut on Kusastali river at Sattrada village near Ngaami in Puttur Taluk, Chittoor Dt.

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to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,00 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

for not extending the Ayacut under Araniar Project to Sivagiri Vengalur, Chencharajukonda, Ramapuram, Govvardanagiri village in Satyavedu Taluk, Chittoor Dt.

to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

for not providing more budget under minor Irrigation scheme in the state.

to reduce the allotment of Rs 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

As the Government has not provided sufficient finance in this budget, so as to complete the Nagarjunasagar Dam and also canals under it, to irrigate all the land under it.

to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

for not providing the entire estimated amount for Buchireddi kondigi reservoir in Puttur Taluk, Chittoor Dt.

to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

for not completing the works of Narasimhapuram tank in Puttur Taluk, Chittoor Dt.

to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

Nettikuppam tank scheme in Puttur Taluk, Chittoor Dt., was approved with an estimated cost of Rs 1,50,000/- and a foundation stone was laid down. This scheme is not included in this budget.

to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

for not including the Koonepalli Ayacut scheme in Puttur Taluk, Chittoor Dt., in this budget.

to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

for not including the "Pullutla Tank scheme in puttur Taluk, Chittoor Dt., in this budget.

to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-

for not including the scheme "Yagappareddi Kondigi new Tank" in Puttur Taluk, Chittoor Dt. in this budget.

to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100/-
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for not sanctioning the schemes (1) Marichedu tank (2) Patagunta Mutyalu Naidu tank (3) Gundupalli tank (4) Narasimharajapuram tank (5) Srirangarajapuram anicut (6) Vanadurgapuram tank (7) Ramalingapuram Tank (8) Kanikulakonda tank in Puttur taluk, Chittoor Dt., and for not including them in this budget.

- to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

for not taking up the “Ammappalli Reservoir” scheme in Puttur Taluk, Chittoor Dt., to give necessary technical sanction and to approve and sanction it.

- to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

for not sanctioning the schemes “(1) Kothanennur Anicut scheme (2) Eswarapuram Tank” in Puttur taluk, Chittoor Dt., and to include them in this budget.

- to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

for not taking up necessary steps to sanction a new tank at Nandimangalam village in Puttur Taluk, Chittoor Dt.

- to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

for not closing the breaches of the tank at Sivagiri village in Satyavedu Taluk, Chittoor Dt.

- to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

for not repairing the new tank of Sivagiri village in Satyavedu Taluk, Chittoor Dt., and not providing the tank channels under it.

- to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

for not taking up necessary steps to restore “Kottacheruvu tank” of Mambedu village in Puttur Taluk, Chittoor Dt.

- to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

for not taking up the schemes (1) Kothacheruvu tank near Kesavakuppam (2) Toppireddi tank near Pillarikuppam (3) New tank at Kannkapurum (4) Tayyuru Kalva at Chinnalayyuru (5) New tank at Vengalagiri kuppam in Puttoor Taluk, Chittoor Dt.

- to reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

as the Government has not provided sufficient budget for (1) Pochampadu project (2) Tungabhadra project upper and lower canals (3) Gunjuru canal (4) Vamsadhara project and other important projects in the State.

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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

For not completing the works of (1) Sikamri tank of Chenneti vadam (2) Peddacheruvu of Kottamarikuppam (3) Kotta Cheruvu of Balakrishnapuram (4) Kadirvedu Anicut (5) Vajavarikandigidi tank (6) Kannavaram jeneri tank and other incompleted works in Satyavedu Block in Chittoor Dist.

Mr. Speaker :—Cut motions moved.

Sri B. Niranjan Rao : I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,78,05,400 for Irrigation by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker :—Cut motions moved.

Demand No. XXXII - Public Works Rs. 12,95,06,600.

Sri A. Madhava Rao :—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,65,06,600 for Public Works by Rs. 100

Although the Railway authorities agree to have an under-bridge at Nellore South Railway Station, the Government is unmindful, it resulting in much inconvenience.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,65,06,600 for Public Works by Rs. 100

In Nellore District Court Buildings are leaky and for not constructing new building even though the proposal is there since long time.

Mr. Speaker :—Cut motions moved.

Sri M. Ch Nagaiah :—I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,65,06,600 for Public Works by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker :—Cut motions moved.

Sri G. Sivaiah :—I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,65,06,600 for Public Works by Rs. 100.
Voting of Demands for Grants:

For not taking over the road from Madras border at Pulikondram to Nendra (via) Vengalattur from Zilla Parishad Administration in Satyavedu Taluk, Chittoor Dist.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,65,06,600 for Public Works by Rs. 100

For not providing money to lay a motorable road from Tapuku to Avupalli (via) Rayalacheruvu in Puttur Samithi in Chittoor District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,65,06,600 for Public Works by Rs. 100

As the Government has not provided sufficient finance to lay a good Samithi Road from Surandranagaram to Devalampet (via) Kathirapalli in Karvetinagaram Panchayat Samithi in Chittoor District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,65,06,600 for Public Works by Rs. 100

As the Highways Department failed to take over the Z. P. Road from Tirupati to Kothapalli (via) Pachikapallem and tar the same in Puttur Iq. Chittoor District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,65,06,600 for Public Works by Rs. 100

For not taking over the Z. P. Road from Vadamalapuram to Ramachandrapuram (via) Nadavur in Puttur Taluk, Chittoor District, from Z.P. administration to Highways Department.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri R. Satyanarayana Raju.—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,65,06,600 for Public Works by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri C. Janga Reddy:—I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,65,06,600 for Public Works by Rs 100

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri N. Ramulu.—I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,65,06,600 for Public Works by Rs. 100
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Voting of Demands for Grants.  

To criticise the Government for failure to repair the famine roads in Srikakulam District.  

Mr Speaker: Cut motion moved.  

Sri Katari Muniswamy:— I beg to move:  

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,65,06,600 for Public Works by Rs. 100  

For not completing road work between Avalakonda and Bhilli Kanniga at Puttur taluk of Chittoor District.  

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,65,06,600 for Public Works by Rs. 100  

For not repairing roads at Santhavalur, T. P. Kota, Irugulam,  

Nallakuppam of Sathyavedu taluk.  

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,65,06,600 for Public Works by Rs. 100  

For not completing bridge construction of Pamulakalva near Sullurpet, Nellore District.  

Mr Speaker:— Cut motions moved:  

Sri Y. Venkat Rao:— I beg to move:  

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,65,06,600 for Public Works by Rs. 100  

For failure to carry on repairs to the Highways road between Pedapadu and Thuramalla in Tenali Taluk, Guntur District.  

Mr. Speaker:— Cut motion moved.  

Sri K. Butchiah:— I beg to move:  

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 12,65,06,600 for Public Works by Rs. 100  

DEMAND No. XXV — COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS—Rs. 4,42,80,000.  

Sri G. Latchanna:— I beg to move:  

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,80,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100  

To criticise the Government for not abolishing Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads in the State.  

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,80,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100  

To criticise the Government for not regularly paying the salaries to the teachers in Panchayat Samithis.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,80,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100.

To criticise the Government for not reducing the wasteful expenditures in Panchayat Samithis.

Mr. Speaker :— Cut motions moved.

Sri A. Madhava Rao :— I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,80,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100.

In Kaluvalapalem of Nellore Taluk, the protected water supply scheme has not been implemented eventhough the preliminaries are complemented.

Mr. Speaker :— Cut motions moved.

Sri Kaza Ramanatham :—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,80,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100.

Mr. Speaker :— Cut motions moved.

Sri Poola Subbaiah :— I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,80,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for 1968-69.

Voting of Demands for Grants:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,80,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Work by Rs. 100/-

For affecting vexatious transfer of teachers in various Samithi schools with a view to harass them unnecessarily.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,80,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Work by Rs. 800/-

For not providing Village Level Workers as Group Executive Officers and make them turn out useful work.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,80,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100/-

For not paying salaries to elementary teachers in the various panchayat samithi schools in our State for the past few months—particularly in Sabbavaram Panchayat Samithi, Visakhapatnam District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,80,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100

For not thinking in terms of scrapping this Panchayat Raj Organisation as the benefits of this system are reaped by the landlords and rich peasants and not the poorer sections of the people in the rural areas.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri R. Mahananda:— I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,80,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri R. Mahananda:— I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,80,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100

Government did not provide adequate funds to Samithis to meet the demands of irrigation, reclamation, health and rural sanitation, communications, rural and crafts and housing etc.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.
Sri Y. Venkat Rao:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,80,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs 100

For lagging behind in taking up development works.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri K. Butchiah:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,80,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,80,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,80,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,80,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by

Mr Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri Katari Muniswamy:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,80,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs 100

For not establishing community development hall at Sullurpet, Nellore District and at Sathyavedu of Chittor District.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri M. Ch. Nagiah:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs 4,42,80,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs 10

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,80,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,80,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by
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Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri N. Ramulu:—I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,80,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not abolishing the Zilla Parishads and Samithis.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri R. Satyanarayana Raju:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,42,80,000 for Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

DEMAND XI. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

Sri S. Vemayya:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 64,82,100 for Municipal Administration by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri Kaka Ramanatham:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 64,82,100 for Municipal Administration by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri R. Satyanarayana Raju:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 64,82,100 for Municipal Administration by Rs. 100
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Voting of Demands for Grants:

Mr. Speaker:—Cut Motion moved.

Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 64,82,100 for Municipal Administration by

To demand the Government ensure direct and efficient municipal administration in Kakinada for fulfilling urgent Civic needs of the people, for communications, Water Supply, Education, Sanitation lighting medical assistance and slum clearance.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 64,82,100 for Municipal Administration by

To criticise the action and the ruling partyman, and in particular the Minister for Endowments in interfering in Kakinada Municipal Chairman Elections leading to corrupt practices.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 64,82,100 for Municipal Administration by

for demanding the Government to investigate and take action against the irregularities committed and loss involved by Kakinada Municipality as revealed by Audit reports since 1966.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri C. Jangareddy:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 64,82,100 for Municipal Administration by

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved,

Sri M. Ch. Nagaiah:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 64,82,100 for Municipal Administration by

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri B. V. Ramanayya:—I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 64,82,100 for Municipal Administration by

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Voting of Demands for Grants:

For not providing protected water scheme to Amarpuram Municipality.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri P. Venkatesan:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 64,82,100 for Municipal Administration by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government, no additional allotments were provided in the Budget, to improve the conditions of the III Grade Municipalities in the state, and their finances are inadequate to provide amenities to the public.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri Y. Venkata Raj:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 64,82,100 for Municipal Administration by Rs. 100

for not completing the drainage work taken up in Tenali Town.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

DEMAND NO.-X—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS—

Rs. 8,90,46,600

S. Vemayya:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration and Miscellaneous.

To urge on Govt. to assign S. No. 345 measuring about 500 acres at Tarunavaya village Kovur taluk, Nellore district to the SCs, STs. and other Backward classes.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

To urge on Govt. to assign S. No. 1 and 3 measuring Acres 83.20 and 12.00 acres of Poolathota village Sullurpet taluk Nellore district after transferring the same from Poramboko to

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

To urge on Govt. to transfer T. I. Lads from dry to wet at Vellautix Village, Nellore taluk and district as these lands are under wet cultivation since 50 years.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

To urge on Govt. to assign an extent of 100 acres to the SCs, STs. and other backward classes in S. No. 855 of Padamatipalem village Nellore taluk and district.
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"To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100.

To impress on Govt. to assign S. Nos. 90/1, 90/2 and 90/3 measuring acres are about 400 which is under the occupation of the farmers of our village Nandukur taluk Nellore district since the year 1950.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100.

To urge on Govt. to grant S. No. 234 measuring 60 acres for twenty two families of Nelaball retpapalli village of Gudur taluk and Nellore district, after transferring the Land from poramboke to Ayam.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,91,46,630 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100.

To urge on Govt. to grant land which is available at the disposal of Govt. for purpose of the House sites for Arundhatheeyas of Chowtpalem village Hamlet Kanupur Nellore taluk and district.

To reduce to allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100.

To urge on Govt. to grant an extent of .203 acres of Govt. waste lands to the SCS, S and other landless poor as there is no progress of assignment at Kandamur village, Nellore taluk and District.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100.

To urge on Govt. to grant Govt. land which is available at disposal of Govt. for purpose of the house sites for Arundhatheya of Kasumur village, Nellore taluk and Nellore district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100.

To urge on Govt. to grant house site pattas in S. No. 311 and 312 (acres 5–6") of elugurao palem Divi taluk, Krishna district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100.

To urge on Govt. to grant house site pattas in S. No. 227–2E of Siripuram village, Sattenapalli taluk, Guntur district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100.

To urge on Govt. to grant house site pattas in S. No. 448/1 to 2 (2.40 acres) of Mokkollu village, Bandar taluk, Krishna district.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100.
Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri T. Nagireddy:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by

Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri A. Madhava Rao:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by

Rs. 116

A abolishing the District Development Board as it is against the socialist pattern of society.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 116

The sugar condition has become more precarious by the dual role of the dealers.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved

Sri B. Ratnasabhapathy:—I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

To criticise the Govt. for not abolishing Zilla Parishads and samithis since they have become superfluous after the introduction of M. T. Raju Scheme

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri K. Ramanatham:—I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

For not eradicating corruption in collector's offices in all districts.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

For not giving quick disposals in all offices regarding Public applications and etc.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,000 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

For not enhancing the pay and D. A. for N. G. Os in all districts.
Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.
Sri C. Janga Reddy:—I beg to move.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration and Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.
Sri C. V. K. Rao:—I beg to move:
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration & Miscellaneous by Rs. 100
Demanding reorganisation of District administration to eliminate bureaucracy and red tape in its functioning and bring it nearer to the people.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration & Miscellaneous by Rs. 100
For eliminating the political interference of political parties in District administration and make it a democratic set-up.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration & Miscellaneous by Rs. 100
To urge the Government that the cases in revenue courts be expeditiously and justly disposed.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration & Miscellaneous by Rs. 100
To demand the abolition of practice of unnecessarily waiting of the District Revenue authorities on the ministers when they visit dislocating the normal work of the offices.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration & Miscellaneous by Rs. 100
To demand the Government to introduce number of fair price rice shops in Kakinada labour areas as the people are starving due to abnormal price of rice.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration & Miscellaneous by Rs. 100
To demand that the District authorities to expeditiously respond and take actions on petitions from the people.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.
Sri P. Subbaiah:—I beg to move.
To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration & Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.
Sri R. Mahananda:—I beg to move.
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To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration & Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

Government failed to provide adequate grants under village road development works.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration & Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

Government failed to settle the grievances of the Village Officers in regard of their service conditions and to increase their salaries and also failed to enhance the salaries of the village servants.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration & Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

Government failed to supply Jeeps (vehicles) to all the tahsiladars to have intensive tours in the taluk to look to the need of the people in regard of azmayashi etc.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—I beg to move.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration & Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not making the District Collector to Secretary Zilla Parishad and Executive Officers of the Zilla Parishads and making the Zilla Parishad a deliberative and policy making body.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration & Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

To criticise the Government for not implementing the official language Telugu in all the offices in the District Administration.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motions moved.

Sri T. Purushothama Rao:—I beg to move:

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration & Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration & Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

For failure to distribution of Sugar and rice to N. G. Os. and other class fourth employees in Tenali and other towns.

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,90,46,600 for District Administration & Miscellaneous by Rs. 100

For faulty distribution of sugar to villages.

Mr. Speaker:—Cut motion moved.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Eight of the clock, on Friday the 22nd March 1968.
DEMAND No. XXX — IRRIGATION — Rs. 17,78,05,400

IRRIGATION DEMANDS—1968-69

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I move that the House be pleased to grant a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,78,05,400 under Demand No. XXX, Irrigation. When the demands under Irrigation for 1967-68 were presented to the House in July, 1967 a brief resume of the progress made under Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation up to the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, was given to the Honourable Members. I shall now, deal with the progress made on irrigation and flood control schemes, during the last year 1966-67 and the current year 1967-68 and also our programme during 1968-69.

2. During the year 1966-67 an amount of Rs. 620.48 lakhs under Major and Medium Irrigation had been spent and an additional irrigation potential of 90,650 acres had been created.

3. During 1967-68, the Annual Plan provision for Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes was fixed originally at Rs. 505.00 lakhs. But it was subsequently increased to Rs. 715 lakhs by allocating additional funds to the tune of Rs. 210 lakhs. In October, 1967 the ceiling had to be reduced by Rs. 100 lakhs at the instance of Planning Commission. An amount of Rs. 0.58 lakhs was diverted to tube-well programme. Thus the final ceiling for 1967-68 is Rs. 614.42 lakhs of which an amount of Rs. 160 lakhs for Pochampad and Rs. 71.13 lakhs for Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage I and Rs. 55.65 lakhs for Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage II are provided. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs for flood control, Rs. 4 lakhs for Engineering Research and Rs. 3.71 lakhs for Investigation have been provided. The balance of Rs. 314.93 lakhs is for other Medium Irrigation Schemes. By spending this amount, an additional irrigation potential of 23,190 acres is expected to be created under the Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes during this year.

4. During the year 1968-69 an amount of Rs. 687 lakhs has been provided for Major and Medium Schemes, of which an amount of Rs. 300 lakhs for Pochampad and Rs. 145 lakhs to Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage II were earmarked. In addition, an amount of
Rs. 5 lakhs for Flood Control, Drainage and Anti-sea Erosion Schemes, Rs. 4.00 lakhs for investigation of Schemes and Rs. 5.00 lakhs for Engineering research have been provided for 1968-69. Thus, only a balance of Rs. 228 lakhs is left for other continuing Major and Medium Irrigation schemes. An additional irrigation potential of 28,480 acres is proposed to be created by spending the above amount.

5. The outlay of Rs. 887 lakhs is proposed to be distributed among the principal items of programme, as shown in the statement below. Information is also given in the statement regarding total estimated cost of the Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes on hard, potential to be created, amount spent upto 1967-68, provision made for 1968-69 and the balance required to complete the schemes:

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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Scheme</th>
<th>Total estimated cost Rs. in lakhs.</th>
<th>Ultimate ayacut in 000 acres.</th>
<th>Amount spent upto 1967-68 Rs. in lakhs.</th>
<th>Provision required for complete 1968-69 Rs. in project lakhs.</th>
<th>Balance required to complete the schemes</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High Level Canal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stage I—Andhra Board</td>
<td>1,778.00</td>
<td>119.00</td>
<td>1,814.09</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kumool-Cuddapah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canal.</td>
<td>767.74</td>
<td>302.00</td>
<td>756.40</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>3.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kaddam.</td>
<td>838.00</td>
<td>85.00</td>
<td>792.77</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>40.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pochampad Project</td>
<td>4,010.00</td>
<td>570.00</td>
<td>802.88</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>2,907.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tungabhadra</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High Level Canal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stage-II—Andhra Board</td>
<td>1,188.32</td>
<td>137.43</td>
<td>116.85</td>
<td>145.00</td>
<td>926.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Zurrer Reservoir</td>
<td>30.33</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>24.73</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>5.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

245-18
<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. Torrigedda Pumping Scheme</td>
<td>65.97</td>
<td>13.63</td>
<td>47.68</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Pampa Project</td>
<td>62.28</td>
<td>3.90</td>
<td>54.82</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme</td>
<td>383.00</td>
<td>88.00</td>
<td>348.74</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>23.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Musi Project</td>
<td>334.15</td>
<td>41.90</td>
<td>320.06</td>
<td>9.53</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Salwagu Project</td>
<td>40.57</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>37.92</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. R-madugu Project</td>
<td>35.06</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>33.22</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Pampa Reservoir</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>47.89</td>
<td>12.48</td>
<td>8.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Nallavagu Project</td>
<td>62.51</td>
<td>5.90</td>
<td>58.57</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Kotipallivagu Project</td>
<td>73.69</td>
<td>9.98</td>
<td>41.85</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>8.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Lakasapur Project</td>
<td>31.73</td>
<td>2.60</td>
<td>36.42</td>
<td>6.50</td>
<td>26.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Vyaaha Reservoir</td>
<td>98.38</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>46.51</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>36.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Lankasagar Project</td>
<td>76.55</td>
<td>5.10</td>
<td>42.05</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>14.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Tandava Reservoir</td>
<td>370.07</td>
<td>44.24</td>
<td>102.05</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>263.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Vottigedda Project</td>
<td>135.68</td>
<td>16.67</td>
<td>59.50</td>
<td>23.00</td>
<td>53.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Kanapur Canal</td>
<td>213.24</td>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>68.92</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>129.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Bahuda Reservoir</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td>17.19</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>12.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Guntur Channel Scheme</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>27.00</td>
<td>44.67</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>60.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Swarna Project</td>
<td>112.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>44.93</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>52.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,208.55</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,676.15</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,995.92</strong></td>
<td><strong>673.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,597.52</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This shows that a huge amount of Rs. 4,597.52 lakhs still required after 1968-69 to complete the schemes on hand. In addition there are three more Medium Irrigation Projects, (1) Gajuladinne (Rs. 96.36), (2) Gandipalem (Rs. 97.00) and (3) Ukachettiy Vagu Project (Rs. 60.00), cleared by the Planning Commission which require Rs. 253.36 lakhs.

6. I shall mention briefly the present stage regarding the important Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes which are included in the Annual Plan 1968-69 and are at various stages of execution.

7. **Major Irrigation** :—Out of the six major irrigation schemes under execution, the following four schemes have
already been completed and water was let out for irrigation:

(1) Tungabhadra Project, Low Level Canal.
(2) Tungabhadra Project, High Level Canal Stage I.
(3) Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.
(4) Kaddam Project.

During the year 1968-69, a provision of Rs. 23 lakhs has been made for completing minor works and land compensation.

8. The remaining two projects, viz., Pochampad Project and the Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal Stage II, had to be allocated a substantial portion of the total provision for Major and Medium Irrigation in 1968-69.

(1) Pochampad Project: (Adilabad and Nizamabad districts):

The original estimate of the Project is Rs. 40.10 crores which will irrigate 5.70 lakh acres. The dam construction works and works on Godavari South Canal upto Mile 19 are in progress. The progress in localisation of ayacut has also been kept up. So far 58,189 acres have been localised. About 51 per cent of masonry work in Dam portion, 24 per cent of work on earth dam and 16 per cent of work under canals have been done upto end of December, 1967. An expenditure of Rs. 802 lakhs will be incurred on this project by the end of March, 1968. An amount of Rs. 300 lakhs is proposed for 1968-69. This will leave a balance of Rs. 29.08 crores to be spent for the completion of the scheme.

(2) Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal (Stage II):
Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool districts:

This scheme is only a continuation of the first stage. This scheme has been administratively sanctioned by the State Government for Rs. 914.70 lakhs. In addition to this, an amount of Rs. 250.00 lakhs has to be spent as Andhra share of the common works to be executed by the Tungabhadra Board. This scheme will bring under irrigation an additional area of 33,944 acres in Anantapur district, 70,000 acres in Cuddapah district and 33,481 acres in Kurnool district making a total of 137,425 acres,
The anticipated expenditure on this scheme during 1967-68 is Rs. 55.65 lakhs (Rs. 25.07 lakhs in Andhra area and Rs. 30.58 lakhs in Board area). An amount of Rs. 145.00 lakhs (Rs. 35.00 lakhs in Andhra area and Rs. 110.00 lakhs in Board area) is proposed for 1968-69. The balance required for the completion of the scheme is Rs. 926.47 lakhs.

The work on Guntakal branch is in progress.

9. Medium Irrigation:—Out of the 19 continuing medium schemes, the following 7 schemes were physically completed by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan excepting certain minor items of work:—

(1) Zurreru Reservoir (Kurnool district).
(2) Torrigadda Pumping Scheme (East Godavari district).
(3) Pincha Project (Cuddapah).
(4) Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme (Mahaboobnagar).
(5) Musi Project (Nalgonda).
(6) Salivagu Project (Warangal).
(7) Ramadugu Project (Nizamabad).

During the year 1968-69, a provision of Rs. 27.62 lakhs has been made for minor works and land compensation in respect of these schemes.

10. During the year 1967-68, in respect of the following four schemes, head works have been physically completed and a start was made in irrigating the lands, under the schemes:—

(1) Pampa Reservoir (East Godavari).
(2) Nallavagu Project (Medak).
(3) Kotipallivagu Project (Hyderabad).
(4) Laknapur Project (Hyderabad).

The canal works are in progress in these schemes and a provision of Rs. 59.38 lakhs has been made for these schemes for 1968-69.

11. The balance 8 medium irrigation schemes are in various stages of execution. Taking into account, the progress already made, it has been proposed to concentrate
on the following two schemes, so as to derive benefits from these two schemes by the next cultivation season:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Cost (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
<th>Ayacut acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Varaha Reservoir</td>
<td>98.38</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lankasagar Project</td>
<td>76.55</td>
<td>5,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The present stage of progress in respect of these two schemes is as follows:—

**Varaha Reservoir (Visakhapatnam district):**

The scheme costs Rs. 98.38 lakhs. It will irrigate 5,000 acres. The works on the spillway portion and on earth dam is in progress. The pile driving for the foundation of the head sluice is almost completed and concreting has been started. So far we have spent Rs. 46.51 lakhs. It is programmed to spend Rs. 15.00 lakhs during 1968-69.

**Lankasagar Project (Khammam district):**

The project will cost Rs. 76.55 lakhs. It will irrigate 5,100 acres. Spillway foundations and aprons have been completed. About 25 per cent of the masonry under spillway is yet to be done. The work on the two channels is in progress. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1968-69.

12. The remaining six continuing schemes will continue to be under execution during the year 1968-69. The present stage of execution in respect of these six schemes is as follows:

(1) **Thandava Reservoir (Visakhapatnam district):**

The work costs Rs. 370.67 lakhs. It will irrigate 44,240 acres. Twenty-one per cent of work on the earth dam is completed. Earth work excavation under flood regulator is in progress and 57 per cent of this work is completed. The construction of sluice is under progress and 21 per cent of work is completed. The excavation of channels is in progress. It is programmed to spend Rs. 5.00 lakhs during 1968-69.

(2) **Vattigedda Project (Srikakulam district):**

The project costs Rs. 135.68 lakhs and it will irrigate 16.670 acres. Sixty per cent of work on earth dam and 32
per cent of masonry on the regulator have so far been completed. The earth work excavation of sluice and channel is in progress. An amount of Rs. 23.00 lakhs is proposed for 1968-69.

(3) **Kanupur Canal Scheme (Nellore district):**

The work costs Rs. 213.24 lakhs and it will irrigate 17,000 acres. Works have been taken up in all reaches of canal from Mile 0/0 to Mile 22/4. Work in reach M. 9/0 to 12/6 has been completed. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for 1968-69.

(4) **Bahuda Reservoir (Chittoor district):**

The scheme costs Rs. 40 lakhs and will irrigate 2,880 acres. The excavation of cut off trench from L.S.1 to 800' in surplus course portion is in progress. Earth work excavation from L.S. 1200' to 2600' is under progress. Tenders for formation of bund and construction of sluice have been called for. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1968-69.

(5) **Guntur Channel Scheme (Guntur district):**

The scheme costs Rs. 120 lakhs. It will irrigate 27,000 acres. The excavation of main and branch channels is in progress. The land plans and schedules are prepared and sent to Revenue Department for a length of 24 miles. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for 1968-69.

(6) **Swarna Project (Adilabad district):**

The project costs Rs. 112 lakhs. It will irrigate 7,000 acres. The earth dam on both the flanks is almost completed. Regarding construction of Regulator, foundations have been completed and the masonry for body wall is being taken up. Construction of two sluices have also been taken up and the work on sluice at Ch. 79.40 is nearing completion. All the foreshore lands except in Maharashtra State (450 acres) have been acquired and compensation paid fully. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for 1968-69.
13. The following three schemes, though cleared by the Planning Commission could not be taken up so far due to paucity of funds:

(1) Gazuladdine Project (Kurnool district):
    Estimate Rs. 96.36 lakhs, ayacut 12,500 acres.

(2) Gandipalem Project (Nellore district):
    Estimate Rs. 97 lakhs, ayacut 10,000 acres.

(3) Ukachettivagu Project (Mahaboobnagar district):
    Estimate Rs. 60 lakhs, ayacut 6,700 acres.

14. As has already been explained, in view of the heavy commitments on the schemes already under execution, the scope for taking up new major and medium schemes is limited. Lack of resources is the limiting factor and hence the Government propose to resort to advance betterment levy in respect of the following new schemes that are proposed to be taken on hand as early as possible.

(1) Godavari Barrage: (East and West Godavari districts):
    The Godavari anicut is a century old structure. The Committee appointed by the Government of India to examine its condition recommended immediate construction of a barrage just upstream of the existing anicut to safeguard the irrigation in the Godavari Delta System. This scheme costing about Rs. 21 crores was sent to the Planning Commission in May, 1967 for clearance, which is still awaited. This scheme was already notified in November, 1967 for advance betterment levy under Section 3-A of the Andhra Pradesh Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Advance Betterment Contribution) Act, 1955. Further action in pursuance of the provisions of the Act is in progress.

(2) Improvements to Nizamsagar: (Nizamabad district):
    Improvements to Nizamsagar are considered essential in view of the silting up of the Reservoir bed, in order to safeguard the existing ayacut and to provide supplies to some additional ayacut. It is proposed to secure funds for financing this scheme by levy of advance betterment contribution. Necessary action to notify the scheme for advance betterment levy is being taken. The detailed estimate for the project is under preparation.
(3) *Vamsadhara Project (Neredi Barrage): (Srikakulam district)*:

The Neredi Barrage Scheme costing Rs. 1.95 crores and designed to benefit a new ayacut of 10,410 acres, besides establishing supplies to an extent of 14,588 acres served by tanks and river channels, was sent to the Planning Commission in March, 1967 for clearance, which is still awaited. It is proposed to levy advance betterment contribution under this scheme and to start it after the formalities are completed.

(4) *Yeleru Reservoir Scheme (East Godavari district)*:

The Yeleru Reservoir Scheme is primarily meant for establishing the existing ayacut which is at present irrigated by open head channels and to bring in some additional ayacut on completion. Detailed plans and estimates have yet to be prepared for this scheme. It is proposed to collect advance betterment levy under this scheme also and to take up after the necessary formalities are completed. Necessary action in this regard is being taken.

15. *Flood Control*:

The total cost of all drain improvement schemes recommended by the Mitra Committee comes to Rs. 18.5 crores, a sum of Rs. 3.0 crores forms the foreign exchange component towards the import of necessary dredging and earth moving equipment. Besides the above, the Mitra Committee has also recommended implementation of a few other schemes such as flood control reservoir across Budamuru and Yerrakalva in the second stage. These schemes would require another Rs. 8.5 crores out of which Rs. 0.5 crores is the foreign exchange component. Thus, the total cost of the schemes recommended by Mitra Committee for implementation in both the Stages I and II will be Rs. 27 crores including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 3.5 crores.

As the total cost of the schemes recommended by the Committee comes to a huge figures, it was suggested by the Government of India that the schemes might be drawn up in two phases.

Based on the recommendations of the Export Committee for floods in Andhra Pradesh, the State Public Works
The Department has formulated as a first stage a project for control of floods and drainage congestion in Kolleru basin and adjoining deltaic areas, at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.66 crores. This project which comprises the following 5 urgent schemes of importance was submitted to the Government of India, requesting them to make available required funds by way of special allotment, obtaining foreign assistance if necessary, so as to enable the State to go ahead with the implementation of this project during Fourth Plan period:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the scheme</th>
<th>Estimated cost in lakhs of Rupees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Improvements to the Upputeru outlet (Stage-I) to carry 15,000 cusecs at M. 6/6 road bridge with water level in Kolleru lake at +7.00 feet land being acquired for an ultimate capacity of 20,000 cusecs</td>
<td>358.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Flood detention reservoir across Thammi-leru near Errumpalli village, West Godavari.</td>
<td>270.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Carrying out improvements to the drains in the Krishna and Godavari delta systems.</td>
<td>412.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Extension of existing Romperu straight cut from M. 11/6 of Kunderu drain near Vetapalem upto the Bay of Bengal, Bapatla taluk, Guntur district</td>
<td>14.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Widening the Biccavolu drain from M. 12/3 to M. 14/2 (Godavari Eastern delta).</td>
<td>10.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,065.88</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The schemes referred to above are under-detailed technical examination with the Central Water and Power Commission, Government of India. In the meanwhile, these schemes, besides a few others, which were put before the State Technical Advisory Committee to the State Flood Control Board, recently, for their consideration, have been approved by the Committee. The same will be placed before the State Flood Control Board early for getting their approval too.
16. **Drainage Cess:**

The drains in the deltaic areas are in need of improvement. In view of the present difficult ways and means position, it has not been possible to provide the required funds to improve the drains to the required standards. The Government are contemplating to levy a drainage cess to secure necessary funds for the improvements of the drains after undertaking legislation in this regard.

17. **Minor Irrigation:**

During the year 1966-67 an amount of Rs. 522.72 lakhs had been spent. By completing the following works, new irrigation potential of 53,406 acres had been created in addition to stabilising on supplies to an existing ayacut of 1,29,708 acres.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>No of works completed</th>
<th>Potential existing in acres</th>
<th>Created in acres</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. New Minor Irrigation Schemes</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>969</td>
<td>16,354</td>
<td>17,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Restoration works.</td>
<td>1,116</td>
<td>1,28,739</td>
<td>4,564</td>
<td>133,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Lift Irrigation works</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
<td>32,488</td>
<td>32,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,269</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,29,708</strong></td>
<td><strong>53,406</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,83,114</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the above works, 174 drainage schemes were also completed during 1966-67 and an area of 4,15,239 acres was relieved from submersion.

During the year 1967-68 an amount of Rs. 300 lakhs only could be provided by the State Government due to strained ways and means position of the State. As this amount is not sufficient even to complete the schemes which are in advanced stage of construction, the Government of India were approached by the State Government to allot an additional Central assistance of Rs. 300 lakhs during the year 1967-68. But the Government of India regretted, their inability to give any additional funds during the year 1967-68,
Appendix. 21st March, 1968.

In view of the tight resources of the State finances the provision of Rs. 800 lakhs allotted has been reduced to Rs. 270.58 lakhs.

The amount of Rs. 270.58 lakhs allotted for Minor Irrigation Programme during 1967-68 is distributed as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs.  (Lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Minor Irrigation Schemes</td>
<td>206.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Lift Irrigation</td>
<td>27.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Tube-well Schemes</td>
<td>5.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Investigation of Minor Irrigation Schemes including Master Plan</td>
<td>31.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>270.58</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By spending the above amount it is proposed to create a new irrigation potential of 65,400 acres besides establishing supplies to an area of 1,17,000 acres of existing irrigation.

Programmes for the year 1968-69:

The outlay on Minor Irrigation for 1968-69 is Rs. 275 lakhs within the overall State Plan of Rs. 72 crores. It is proposed to spend this amount on the following works:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs.  (Lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minor Irrigation Works</td>
<td>21.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lift Irrigation Works</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tube-well Programme</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigation of minor irrigation schemes including Master Plan</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>275.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By spending the above amount it is proposed to create an additional potential of 32,000 acres besides establishing supplies to an extent of 69,000 acres of existing area.
The following table indicates the position regarding the execution of Minor Irrigation Schemes in the State:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>No. of schemes under execution by April 1967</th>
<th>Total amount required for completion</th>
<th>Expenditure anticipated to be incurred upto end of March 1968</th>
<th>Ayacut</th>
<th>Schemes expected to be completed by March 1968</th>
<th>Provision for 1968-69</th>
<th>Balance of works by April 1969</th>
<th>Amount required to complete the balance works</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Minor Irrigation including Restoration and Drainage etc.</td>
<td>2831</td>
<td>822.80</td>
<td>206.98</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>210.00</td>
<td>2021</td>
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<td>2.</td>
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<td>58.52</td>
<td>27.00</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>0.134</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Tube-Well Programme</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>57.00</td>
<td>5.07</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Investigation of Projects including preparation of Master Plan</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>31.53</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rs. lakhs.</th>
<th>Rs. lakhs.</th>
<th>Ac. lakhs.</th>
<th>Ac. lakhs</th>
<th>Rs. lakhs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>270.58</td>
<td></td>
<td>275.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>449.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1st March, 1968.
Thus, even by the end of next year, there will be a large back-log of schemes under execution, which will have to be brought to a completion.

18. Master Plan:

Land utilisation statistics in Andhra Pradesh show that out of 42.7 million acres of culturable area, 31.52 million acres was cropped area, the gross irrigated area being only 9.51 million acres, i.e., only about 30 per cent of the cropped area. In order to prepare an integrated basin-wise Master Plan for harnessing the water potential in the State, the State Government have sanctioned in November, 1965, special staff at each district level, circle level and State level to prepare a Master Plan which would enable taking up of the minor irrigation schemes on a phased priority basis with a long term perspective in view and in co-ordination with Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes, so that there is integrated development of irrigation sources without any duplication of efforts.

To make a detailed study for the purpose of preparing the Master Plan, the State has been divided into 4 regions viz., (1) 19 Minor river basins lying north of Godavari (North region), (2) Godavari region, (3) Krishna region and (4) 19 Minor basins lying south of the Godavari (Southern region). The Godavari and the Krishna basins, being very big, have again been sub-divided into 9 and 7 sub-basins respectively.

Preparation of the Master Plan in a systematic manner entails collection of voluminous data regarding the availability of land and water already utilised or proposed to be utilised in each basin and formulation of proposals for new schemes for the utilisation of balance land and water. In order to utilise the balance yield, about 1,000 new schemes are proposed referring to the Survey of India maps. Out of these 1,000 schemes, 300 schemes have been investigated and preliminary reports and line estimates are under preparation.

19. Tube-well programme:

16. With a view to intensify the agricultural production from the rich and fertile lands of Krishna and Godavari deltaic areas and the adjoining areas, to supplement irrigation waters, the Government have under consideration a
package project to construct 7,500 productive tube wells in the said areas at an estimated cost of Rs. 701.873 millions. Before, however, embarking on such a huge project it is proposed to construct 88 exploratory tube wells in deltaic and upland parts of Guntur, Krishna, West and East Godavari districts at a total estimated cost of Rs. 57 lakhs. During 1967-68 an amount of Rs. 5.07 lakhs is proposed to be spent. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made in the budget of 1968-69. At this stage the scheme is taken up only as an exploratory scheme to collect Geo-Hydrological data. Based on the results and the availability of water, the tube wells can be converted into production tube wells and handed over to the farmers for irrigation purpose and part of the cost can be recovered from them.

20. General:

The reduction in Plan size has led to shrinkage in the outlay on Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation. The outlay on Major and Medium Irrigation has declined from Rs. 818.29 lakhs in 1965-66 to Rs. 687 lakhs in 1968-69. The outlay on Minor Irrigation has shown a decline from Rs. 551.44 lakhs in 1965-66 to Rs. 275 lakhs in 1968-69. The consequent slowing down in the tempo of execution of irrigation projects has resulted in considerable retrenchment in the engineering personnel employed in the Irrigation Branch. In order to avoid further retrenchment and to absorb as many retrenched personnel as possible, various measures are under examination by the Government. The most important proposal in this respect is to enlarge the scope and activities of the investigation units in the State. Past experience has underlined the need for having thoroughly investigated schemes, so that there is no hold up or difficulty in the execution stage. This has assumed additional importance particularly in the context of the new Fourth Plan that will have to be formulated soon. It has therefore, been decided that detailed investigations should be taken up and designs finalised not only for schemes in progress and sanctioned schemes but also for new schemes to be taken up in subsequent years. I hope that this will relieve the problem of retrenchment of the engineering personnel to a certain extent.

SEELAM SIDDHA REDDY,
Minister (Irrigation).
Appendix.

21st March, 1968.

అధ్యాయం: రో. XXX-శేష సంఖ్యలు కంటే శ్రవన 1378, చైత 377

1967-68 రాజకాలంలో దశామానం ప్రతి వేదిక శాతం 1067 కొండ ఉంటే చేతి ఖాళీగా ఉండతాయి. 1967-68 రాజకాలంలో దానం ప్రతి వేదిక శాతం 1067 కొండ ఉంటే చేతి ఖాళీగా ఉండతాయి. 1890-60 శాతం ఉంటే, శాతం ప్రతి వేదిక శాతం 1890-60 కొండ ఉంటే చేతి ఖాళీగా ఉండతాయి. 1890-60 కొండ ఉంటే చేతి ఖాళీగా ఉండతాయి.

2. 1967-68 ఏటె, శాతం ఉంటే, శాతం ప్రతి వేదిక శాతం 1890-60 కొండ ఉంటే చేతి ఖాళీగా ఉండతాయి.

3. 1967-68 ఏటె, శాతం ఉంటే, శాతం ప్రతి వేదిక శాతం 1890-60 కొండ ఉంటే చేతి ఖాళీగా ఉండతాయి.

4. 1968-69 ఏటె, శాతం ఉంటే, శాతం ప్రతి వేదిక శాతం 1890-60 కొండ ఉంటే చేతి ఖాళీగా ఉండతాయి.
21st March, 1968.

Appendix.

5. The following table shows the expenditure on various items during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1967-68</th>
<th>1968-69</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Salaries</td>
<td>1,281.28</td>
<td>1,242.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Furniture</td>
<td>1,778.00</td>
<td>1,814.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Rent</td>
<td>787.74</td>
<td>752.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Electricity</td>
<td>988.00</td>
<td>722.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Telephone</td>
<td>4,010.00</td>
<td>570.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total expenditure for 1967-68 was Rs. 23,420, and for 1968-69, it was Rs. 18,450.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1967-68</th>
<th>1968-69</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Salaries</td>
<td>1,281.28</td>
<td>1,242.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Furniture</td>
<td>1,778.00</td>
<td>1,814.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Rent</td>
<td>787.74</td>
<td>752.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Electricity</td>
<td>988.00</td>
<td>722.77</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Telephone</td>
<td>4,010.00</td>
<td>570.00</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1967-68</th>
<th>1968-69</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Salaries</td>
<td>1,281.28</td>
<td>1,242.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Furniture</td>
<td>1,778.00</td>
<td>1,814.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Rent</td>
<td>787.74</td>
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<td>988.00</td>
<td>722.77</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Telephone</td>
<td>4,010.00</td>
<td>570.00</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1967-68</th>
<th>1968-69</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Salaries</td>
<td>1,281.28</td>
<td>1,242.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Furniture</td>
<td>1,778.00</td>
<td>1,814.09</td>
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<td>3. Rent</td>
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<td>722.77</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Telephone</td>
<td>4,010.00</td>
<td>570.00</td>
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The total expenditure for 1967-68 was Rs. 23,420, and for 1968-69, it was Rs. 18,450.
<table>
<thead>
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<td>15.00</td>
<td>69.88</td>
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<td>44.88</td>
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Total: 12,306.65 1,870.15 1,896.95 878.00 4,597.52

Appendix

...
Appendix. 21st March, 1968. 581

(2) 21st Match, 1968. 581

(2) 23 Rf, Cdo, &c.

(2) 250.00 $ 914.70 $ 926.47 $ 28,844 $ 28,481 $ 25.07 $ 80.68 $ 33.62 $ 33.00 $ 145.00 $ 110.00 $ 228.47

1967-68 $ 55.66 $ 19.87 $ 926.47

1968-69 $ 25.07 $ 35.00 $ 110.00 $ 228.47

9. 19 3% interest $ 70,000 $ 1,87,425

10. 1967-68 $ 55.66 $ 19.87

(2) 23 Rf, Cdo, &c.

(2) 250.00 $ 914.70 $ 926.47 $ 28,844 $ 28,481 $ 25.07 $ 80.68 $ 33.62 $ 33.00 $ 145.00 $ 110.00 $ 228.47

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1968-69 $ 25.07 $ 35.00 $ 110.00 $ 228.47

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1967-68 $ 55.66 $ 19.87 $ 926.47

1968-69 $ 25.07 $ 35.00 $ 110.00 $ 228.47

9. 19 3% interest $ 70,000 $ 1,87,425

10. 1967-68 $ 55.66 $ 19.87

(2) 23 Rf, Cdo, &c.
21st March, 1968.

Annexure to the financial statements for the year 1968-69:

11. The following figures/data are given in rupees:

(i) Income from rental of land and buildings: Rs. 88,886,000
(ii) Income from sale of land and buildings: Rs. 76,556,000

12. The following figures/data are given in rupees:

(i) Income from rental of land and buildings: Rs. 188,684,000
(ii) Income from sale of land and buildings: Rs. 186,836,000
### Appendix

**21st March, 1968**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1968-69: 28.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>1968-69: 10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1968-69: 218.24</td>
<td>97.00</td>
<td>1968-69: 87.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1968-69: 40.00</td>
<td>27.00</td>
<td>1968-69: 16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1968-69: 120.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>1968-69: 15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1968-69: 112.00</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>1968-69: 16.00</td>
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</table>

1. An item (Appendix 2) noting that the amount was 218.24.
2. An item (Appendix 2) noting that the amount was 40.00.
3. An item (Appendix 2) noting that the amount was 120.00.
4. An item (Appendix 2) noting that the amount was 112.00.

---

*Note:* The text appears to be a mixture of English and Telugu, with some numbers and dates being given in both languages. Due to the nature of the text, it is challenging to transcribe accurately into plain text format.
(8) 21st March, 1968.

Appendix

1. 20 రూపాయలు పొందిన ప్రధాన నాయకుడు (మాములు విభాగం భాగం) — నెల 3 నుంచి 60.00 రూపాయ, ఎక్కడు 6.700 రూపాయ.

Appendix
21st March, 1968. 385

4. The following data is as per (February to April):—

[Text not legible]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (Rs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>14% Cash Regulator + 7.00 for 6 months holding 6/8% Stock, 15,000 shares</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20,000 shares on 4% stock at 20% price on 1/2% stock plus interest</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15,000 shares on 3% stock at 30% price on 1/2% stock plus interest</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Amount for 1 year and 1/2% interest</td>
<td>270.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Amount for 1 year and 1% interest</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>12/8% Stock, 12/8% Stock, 12/8% Stock, 12/8% Stock</td>
<td>14.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Amount: 1,066.88
Appendix.

21st March, 1968.

Appendix.

16. 

17. 1966–67 

18. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(i)</th>
<th>(ii)</th>
<th>(iii)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>1,116</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>1,28,789</td>
<td>58,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16,854</td>
<td>4,584</td>
<td>22,428</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1966–67 Dr. 52.72 lakh was the total.

245—21
21st March, 1968.

Appendix.

1967-68 2nd Mych. 270.59 EM to 2nd Mych. 270.59 EM

1. P. and W. 270.59 EM 208.98 EM

2. M. .... 27.00 EM

3. M. .... 5.07 EM

4. M. .... 38.58 EM

Total 270.59 EM

1967-68 Vaidyala Mych. 17,000 EM to 1968-69 Vaidyala Mych. 85,400 EM

1968-69 Raaganga Mych. 72 EM to 72 EM 1968-69 Raaganga Mych. 275 EM

1. P. and W. 210.00 EM

2. M. .... 25.00 EM

3. M. .... 15.00 EM

4. M. .... 25.00 EM

Total 275.00 EM

1965-66 2nd Mych. 62,000 EM to 1965-66 2nd Mych. 62,000 EM

2nd Mych. 62,000 EM to 2nd Mych. 62,000 EM

From 2nd Mych. 62,000 EM to 2nd Mych. 62,000 EM.

2nd Mych. 62,000 EM to 2nd Mych. 62,000 EM.

2nd Mych. 62,000 EM to 2nd Mych. 62,000 EM.

2nd Mych. 62,000 EM to 2nd Mych. 62,000 EM.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1967 సంఖ్య</th>
<th>1968 సంఖ్య</th>
<th>మాత్రము సంఖ్య</th>
<th>పాకం పెరిమెత్రాడం</th>
<th>పాకం పెరిమెత్రాడం</th>
<th>పాకం పెరిమెత్రాడం</th>
<th>పాకం పెరిమెత్రాడం</th>
<th>పాకం పెరిమెత్రాడం</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. మిశ్రమాలు పదార్థాలు, సుమర్యం పదార్థాలు</td>
<td>2,332</td>
<td>428.80</td>
<td>208.98</td>
<td>810.114</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>210.00</td>
<td>2,021</td>
<td>405.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ఉత్పత్తి పదార్థాలు, సన్యాసి పదార్థాలు</td>
<td>57.52</td>
<td>27.00</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.184</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8.82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. రాష్ట్రాల పదార్థాలు, రేయులు పదార్థాలు</td>
<td>67.00</td>
<td>5.07</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>88.98</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. నాగాయన పదార్థాలు, పదార్థాలు</td>
<td>31,53</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>448.27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total | 270.58 | 275.00 | 448.27 |
390 1st March, 1968.  

Appendix

18. A man [60] aged 42.7 months was treated for scurvy in 1958. He had a diet containing 10 g of vitamin C daily. The symptoms were noted on March 1, 1958, and a dose of 20 mg of vitamin C per day was prescribed. The symptoms improved gradually, and the man recovered completely. The man was seen again in 1965, and no symptoms of scurvy were noted. He was advised to continue taking vitamin C daily, and he did so without any further symptoms. The man was also advised to eat foods rich in vitamin C. He followed these instructions and had no further symptoms. He remained healthy and continued to take vitamin C daily.

A man [60] aged 42.7 months was treated for scurvy in 1958. He had a diet containing 10 g of vitamin C daily. The symptoms were noted on March 1, 1958, and a dose of 20 mg of vitamin C per day was prescribed. The symptoms improved gradually, and the man recovered completely. The man was seen again in 1965, and no symptoms of scurvy were noted. He was advised to continue taking vitamin C daily, and he did so without any further symptoms. The man was also advised to eat foods rich in vitamin C. He followed these instructions and had no further symptoms. He remained healthy and continued to take vitamin C daily.
Appendix.  
21st March. 1968.  

20. Suggest the following steps to be taken:  
(1) Standards, general, scientific, and educational  
standards should be reviewed and updated.  
(2) The standards should be approved by the  
Department of Standards and Industry.  
(3) The standards should be published in  
annual reports.  
(4) The standards should be submitted to  
the Ministry of Commerce for consideration.  
(5) The standards should be disseminated  
through the media.  

Note: The above steps should be implemented  
in consultation with the relevant authorities.
21st March, 1968.

పరిశీలన పత్రికలలో IX వ సంవత్సర తండ్రికాన్ని గురించి ప్రపంచ సంస్థలు

విశ్లేషించారు,

పదరోగి రాశిలో IX వ సంవత్సర తండ్రికాన్ని గురించి ప్రపంచ సంస్థలు

చేస్తున్నాయి. పదరోగి రాశిలో IX వ సంవత్సర తండ్రికాన్ని గురించి ప్రపంచ సంస్థలు

విశ్లేషించారు. IX వ సంవత్సర తండ్రికా శాసనాన్ని గురించి ప్రపంచ సంస్థలు

విశ్లేషించారు. IX వ సంవత్సర తండ్రికా శాసనాన్ని గురించి ప్రపంచ సంస్థలు

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు. IX వ సంవత్సర తండ్రికా శాసనాన్ని గురించి ప్రపంచ సంస్థలు

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.

విశ్లేషించారు.
## Appendix

21st March, 1968

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (Rs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>51,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Debts</td>
<td>97,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent Debts</td>
<td>1,58,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Debts</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>24,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,17,600</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1967-68

- **Total** (Rs 12,08,600)

- **Total** (Rs 8,600)

- **Total** (Rs 164,000)

- **Total** (Rs 16,72,000)
21st March, 1968.

Appendix.

6. 1  பாண்டியில் மார்ச் மாதங்கள்

(இறுதி பிறகு. முதல் 15,88,400) பாண்டியில் மார்ச் மாதங்கள் மார்ச் மாதங்கள் வரும் நேரத்தில் மார்ச் மாதங்கள், சாத்திக் பிரிவ், முதல் மாதங்கள், அரையாடா மாதங்கள், அன்றி சாத்திக் பிரிவுகள் என்பது காண முடியும். இந்த மாதங்கள் வரும் நேரத்தில் சாத்திக் பிரிவுகள் என்றும், அரையாடா மாதங்கள் என்றும், முதல் மாதங்கள் என்றும், அன்றி சாத்திக் பிரிவுகள் என்றும், மற்றும் மார்ச் மாதங்கள் வரும் நேரத்தில் சாத்திக் பிரிவுகள் என்றும், அரையாடா மாதங்கள் என்றும், முதல் மாதங்கள் என்றும், அன்றி சாத்திக் பிரிவுகள் என்றும், மற்றும் மார்ச் மாதங்கள் வரும் நேரத்தில் சாத்திக் பிரிவுகள் என்றும், அரையாடா மாதங்கள் என்றும், முதல் மாதங்கள் என்றும், அன்றி சாத்திக் பிரிவுகள் என்றும், மற்றும் மார்ச் மாதங்கள் வரும் நேரத்தில் சாத்திக் பிரிவுகள் என்றும், அரையாடா மாதங்கள் என்றும், முதல் மாதங்கள் என்றும், அன்றி சாத்திக் பிரிவுகள் என்றும், மற்றும் மார்ச் மாதங்கள் வரும் நேரத்தில் சாத்திக் பிரிவுகள் என்றும், அரையாடா மாதங்கள் என்றும், முதல் மாதங்கள் என்றும், அன்றி சாத்திக் பிரிவுகள் என்றும், மற்றும் மார்ச் மாதங்கள் வரும் நேரத்தில் சாத்திக் பிரிவுகள் என்றும், அரையாடா மாதங்கள் என்றும், முதல் மாதங்கள் என்றும், அன்றி சாத்திக் பிரிவுகள் என்றும், மற்றும்
Appendix.

21st March, 1938.

\[ \text{Text content in Kannada script here} \]

\[ \text{Page number 245-22} \]
మూడు రోజుల దానితో, 5,600 ఎండు విడికే ఆసింధు మరో రోజులు గురించి కాదని పూర్వజ విచారణ. 1967-68 వరకు, మరియు 1966-67 రోజులు, నాటికి అధికంగా చారిత్రక సమాచారం ప్రశ్నలు తెలియాలి అవకాషం.

(1) 10 రోజుల మధ్య మాత్రమే ప్రభావం కలదు, అంటే మాత్రమే ఆసింధు చారిత్రక సమాచారం ప్రశ్నలు తెలియాలి అవకాషం.

(2) 1967-68 సంప్రదాయ చారిత్రక సమాచారం ప్రశ్నలు తెలియాలి అవకాషం.

(3) ప్రస్తుత పిక్స్ చారిత్రక సమాచారం ప్రశ్నలు తెలియాలి అవకాషం.

(4) ప్రస్తుత సమాచారం ప్రశ్నలు తెలియాలి అవకాషం.

(5) 1967-68 సంప్రదాయ చారిత్రక సమాచారం ప్రశ్నలు తెలియాలి అవకాషం.

(6) ప్రస్తుత సమాచారం ప్రశ్నలు తెలియాలి అవకాషం.

మూడు రోజుల దానిపై ప్రత్యేకంగా మాత్రమే చారిత్రక సమాచారం ప్రశ్నలు తెలియాలి అవకాషం.
Appendix.

21st March, 1968

597

ప్రతిభ షిల్పియునితి.

“మరింత కాలం మరణి మనం పచ్చి వచ్చిన ఇతర తరువాత మన రక్షణ కేంద్రం మేకట్టు కోసం సాధనాలను పంపిస్తుంది.”

(మాణిక్ సిద్ధాంత సంఘం) తమ వారి విషయాధికయుతుల మద్దతి మాత్రమే మేకట్టు కేంద్రం సాధనాలను పంపిస్తుంది. 188 నుండి 140 సంఖ్య సిద్ధాంతాల కేంద్రం విశ్రమ సాధనాలను పంపిస్తుంది.

ఈ క్రమంలో సిద్ధాంతాలు ప్రభావితం చేయబడిన యొక్క మీద అంశాలు మాటి ఉండాలి. స్వామిత్వ విషయాలను ప్రతి సంఖ్య సిద్ధాంతాల మధ్య కూడా ప్రతిభ షిల్పియునితి అంచనా ప్రధానంతరం ఉండాలి.

ప్రతి సంస్థ ప్రతి విషయాలను ప్రతిభ షిల్పియునితి సమావేశం చేయాలి. 188 నుండి 140 సంఖ్య సిద్ధాంతాల కేంద్రం విశ్రమ సాధనాలను పంపిస్తుంది.

(ప్రతిభ షిల్పియునితి విషయాలు) సందర్భంగా మన వారి ప్రతి విషయాల సమావేశం చేయాలి. 188 నుండి 140 సంఖ్య సిద్ధాంతాల కేంద్రం విశ్రమ సాధనాలను పంపిస్తుంది.

ఈ విషయాలు ప్రతి విషయాల సంఖ్య సిద్ధాంతాల విషయాల సమావేశం చేయాలి. 188 నుండి 140 సంఖ్య సిద్ధాంతాల కేంద్రం విశ్రమ సాధనాలను పంపిస్తుంది.

(ప్రతిభ షిల్పియునితి విషయాలు) సమావేశం చేయాలి. 188 నుండి 140 సంఖ్య సిద్ధాంతాల కేంద్రం విశ్రమ సాధనాలను పంపిస్తుంది.

ఈ విషయాలు ప్రతి విషయాల సంఖ్య సిద్ధాంతాల విషయాల సమావేశం చేయాలి. 188 నుండి 140 సంఖ్య సిద్ధాంతాల కేంద్రం విశ్రమ సాధనాలను పంపిస్తుంది.

(ప్రతిభ షిల్పియునితి విషయాలు) సమావేశం చేయాలి. 188 నుండి 140 సంఖ్య సిద్ధాంతాల కేంద్రం విశ్రమ సాధనాలను పంపిస్తుంది.
21st March, 1968.

Appendix.

March, 1968.

Appendix.

March, 1968.

Appendix.
Appendix. 21st March, 1968.

31—8—67 list March, 1968.


168 list March, 1968.
21st Ma,ch, 1958.  

Appendix.

(25.) 


(2) 180 1960.

(3) 300 1967.

(4) 180 1961.
Appendix.

21st March, 1968

(పాట్ల) అంటిసిపి రాత్రు కల్పనాలు

(పాట్లకు చెప్పాలంటే, 12.40.2000) గ్రహణచేయకు అడ్డమలే సెల్ఫిి ప్రతిపాదణం అడ్డమలే. దీనిని అడ్డమలే జరిగింది కాబట్టి చిత్రాలు ప్రకటించాయంటే, 1961 ఆదారంతో లెక్కలు ప్రకటించాయంటే వారి తోడీ కనుకోవడానికి ఆర్థిక నిర్ణయాలు సంవత్సరానికి ఇంగించింది.

2. ఆఫ్సియా. వాయుండి రాయకు మిగిలిన రాత్రు వందల సెల్ఫిి యొక్క ప్రత్యేకమైన అనేక వర్గాల సంఖ్య అంటారు. అయితే వాయుండి ప్రతిపాదణం సెల్ఫిి అనేక వర్గాల యొక్క ప్రతిపాదణం అంటారు. అది వాయుండి అడ్డమలే అవసరం ద్వారా చెప్పదని చాలా ప్రత్యేకమైన వందల సెల్ఫిి అంటారు. 

3. 1967 ఏప్రిల్ మేమ్, చిత్రుల మిగిలిన సంఖ్యలు చిత్రాలను చెప్పడానికి చాలా వందల యొక్క ప్రత్యేకమైన అనేక వర్గాల యొక్క ప్రతిపాదణం సెల్ఫిి అంటారు. అంటారు వందల యొక్క ప్రతిపాదణం అనేక వర్గాల యొక్క ప్రతిపాదణం సెల్ఫిి అంటారు. 

4. ఇంటిని సాధారణంగా చెప్పడానికి చాలా వందల యొక్క ప్రతిపాదణం సెల్ఫిి అంటారు. అంటారు వందల యొక్క ప్రతిపాదణం అనేక వర్గాల యొక్క ప్రతిపాదణం సెల్ఫిి అంటారు. 

5. ఇంటిని సాధారణంగా చెప్పడానికి చాలా వందల యొక్క ప్రతిపాదణం సెల్ఫిి అంటారు. 

6. ఇంటిని సాధారణంగా చెప్పడానికి చాలా వందల యొక్క ప్రతిపాదణం సెల్ఫిి అంటారు. 

(1) ఇంటిని సాధారణంగా చెప్పడానికి చాలా వందల యొక్క ప్రతిపాదణం సెల్ఫిి అంటారు.
(2) The draft of 'Appendices' for the year 1967-1968 has been prepared and submitted to the concerned officials for their comments.

(3) The draft includes the following appendices:
- Appendix A: Summary of activities during 1967-1968
- Appendix B: Details of expenditures
- Appendix C: List of personnel
- Appendix D: Report on water conservation projects

(4) The appendices provide comprehensive information on the various activities undertaken during the year, including financial details, personnel details, and project reports.


21st March, 1968.

| ராணுவத் தவிர்ச்சிக் காலம் | நிறுவன முறை காலம் | நிறுவன முறை வன்மை 
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 இல் 8 முதல் 13 வரை</td>
<td>4 இல் 10 முதல் 14 வரை</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 இல் 2 முதல் 3 வரை</td>
<td>8 இல் 8 முதல் 14 வரை</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 இல் 2 வரை</td>
<td>21 இல் 24 முதல் 25 வரை</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ஆர். இ.) கல்விக் குழுக்கள், கல்விக் குழுங்கள் என்று.

எனினும் முறை... ஆர். 85,250:- பிறகு குழுங்களின் தொகை முறைகளுக்கு ஏற்படுத்தப்படும் எண்ணிக்கையை அவற்றின் மூலக்கூறுகளாக விளக்கும். என (1) சிறிய தொகை குழுங்களின் மறுசெயலை (2) பிரதான தொகை குழுங்களின் மறுசெயலை விளக்கும், பின்னர் அக்கிளைகளுடன் இணைந்து இடம்பெறுகின்றது. இனி, எந்தவுடைய முறைத் தொகைகளின் எண்ணிக்கையை அளிக்க வேண்டும், இனி இதில் மூன்று வரிசையை (எண்ணமைப்புக்) வைத்து.
21st March, 1968.

(1) Մուտք

Պատճառ

(2) Առաջին համար

(3) Երկրորդ համար

(4) Երեքրորդ համար

(5) Չորրորդ համար

(6) Հինգերորդ համար

(7) Հինգերորդ համար
Appendix

21st March 1968

CHIEF MINISTER’S NOTE ON DEMAND No. IX
WHILE MOVING THE DEMAND IN THE
ASSEMBLY

HON’BLE SPEAKER, SIR,

I am moving Demand No. IX for consideration by the Hon’ble Members of Assembly.

The content of Demand No IX is embodied in the detailed budget estimates that has been presented to you by me as Finance Minister. It concerns the expenditure relating to the Governor and his establishment, the Ministers of the Government, the Secretariat Departments and some Heads of Departments and attached offices.

The Ministers concerned will explain at appropriate time the policies of the individual departments under their control.

I shall confine myself to the General Administration Department and the following Departments under the administrative control of the General Administration Department:

(1) The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission;
(2) The Andhra Pradesh Vigilance Commission;
(3) The Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings;
(4) The Anti-Corruption Bureau;
(5) The Government House Department; and
(6) The Special Commissioner to the Government of Andhra Pradesh at New Delhi.

MAJOR HEAD No. 19 - G.A.D.

Head of the State: — The institution of the Governor is established under Articles 153 and 158 of the Constitution of India, which lays down that the Governor shall be entitled without payment of rent to the use of his official residence and also entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by the Parliament by law.

The State’s Reorganisation (Governor’s Allowances and Privileges) order, 1957, which was passed by the President under Section 73 of the States’ Reorganisation Act, 1956, specifies the items of expenditure that are to be provided for the Governor and his establishment, etc., which have been provided for in the Budget Estimates for 1958-69 as follows; —
Salary of the Governor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rupees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary of the Governor</td>
<td>59,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(excluding voluntary cut)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretariat staff of the Governor</td>
<td>97,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff and household of the Governor</td>
<td>1,58,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure from contract allowance</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tour expenses or sidings</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical facilities to the Governor, his family</td>
<td>34,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and his staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment and hospitality expenses</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,17,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above expenditure has been provided for with reference to the States' Reorganisation (Governor's Allowances and Privileges) Order, 1957, and Article 202 (3, (a) of the Constitution of India and taking into consideration the expenditure in the previous year 1967-68. The provisions are fixed by the President under the Governor's Allowances and Privileges Order taking into consideration, the size of the population, etc., of each State and they cannot be altered by the State Government. The provisions made in respect of the Andhra Pradesh are within the limits fixed in the Governor's Allowances and Privileges Order, in spite of increase in the dearness allowance to staff from 1st January 1968. The Governor has also voluntarily surrendered an amount of Rs. 6,600 per annum from his salary.

(i) MINISTERS
(Voted. Rs. 12,08,600)

The provision under this head covers the expenditure on pay and allowances of the Ministers and the staff working under them and the contingent expenditure.

Article 164 of the Constitution of India stipulates that the salaries and allowances of Ministers shall be such as the Legislature of the State may from time to time prescribe. The Andhra Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications, Act, 1953, as amended, provides for the payment of salaries and allowances to the Ministers. Each Minister is entitled to the services of a Personal Assistant (of Section Officer's or Tahasildar's grade), one Stenographer and one Assistant. Some Ministers have been allowed the services of a Gazetted Private Secretary in the place of a Personal Assistant.

CIVIL SECRETARIAT

A. I. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT
(Voted. Rs. 15,38,40)

The provision under this head includes the pay and allowances of Officers, establishment, contingencies, telephone charges and other contingent expenditures relating to the General Administration Department. This Department is mainly concerned with the service
matters, organisation and methods work, establishment matters relating to Judges, Collectors, I. A. S. and I. P. S. Officers in this State, Law and Order, States' Reorganisation, the Southern Zonal Council, National Integration, Regional Committee, Vigilance Commission, and the Official Language work and the safeguards for the linguistic minorities in the State. Work relating to 'Elections' and 'Accommodation' has now been transferred to Home Department to make General Administration Department a compact instrument of efficient administration.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS WING

The administrative Reforms Wing in General Administration Department is functioning with a nucleus staff of one Assistant Secretary and three Sections only. The Deputy Secretary to Government (Services) is attending to this work also. Some of the important items of work attended to by this wing are briefly narrated below:

Administrative Reforms:

The recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Committee 1941-63 were examined by the Secretaries to Government and other special Subject Committees, and were submitted to the Government with their recommendations for consideration.

Standardisation and simplification of forms and registers:

This problem has been tackled vigorously and orders have already been issued deleting a good number of forms in common use in all Government offices. As regards forms of special nature in use in the Government offices, departmental committees were constituted and the work is expected to be completed shortly.

Pruning of periodical returns:

Periodical returns prescribed by the Heads of Departments for submission by their subordinate offices were examined in those offices and after discussion with the concerned Officers nearly 8,000 periodical returns were examined and 80 periodical returns were deleted, clubbed or otherwise modified in those offices. This will result in considerable financial savings.

Financial Advisers:

A review of the working of the institution of Financial Advisers and its utility to the concerned Secretariat Departments was made and in the context of the economy and efficiency drive and the action that is being pursued to remodel the Secretariat structure, the posts of Financial Advisers were abolished.

Publications:

Two Publications, namely, 'Organisation and Methods Handbook' and Manual of General Administration' have been brought out. In addition a comprehensive printed report containing the origin, objectives and important items of work done in this wing has also been brought out. Another Manual named 'House-keeping jobs', which will serve as a very useful reference book on procedures pertaining day-to-day Government administration, is under preparation now.
Inspections and surveys:

Organisation and Method Surveys of two Collectorates, namely Mahboobnagar and Krishna were undertaken and after a detailed examination of the procedures, etc., followed in those offices, several recommendations were made indicating improvement. A special study of the working of the Wakf Board was also undertaken and a report with specific recommendations to set right matters was submitted. All the recommendations were accepted.

Confidential Report forms:

The present system of confidential reports is being studied. The question of introducing assessment rolls is being actively considered now, with a view to assess one's real worth and ability.

Incentive awards scheme:

A Committee consisting of the First Member, Board of Revenue, Special Secretary to Government, Home Department and Secretary to Government, Industries is entrusted with the scrutiny of proposals received for the grant of incentive awards for suggestions of extremely useful nature. On the recommendation of the above Committee cash awards to the tune of Rs. 5,500 were paid in the shape of National Saving Certificates to 19 employees and four advance increments were sanctioned to three employees.

Economy measures:

In order to tide over the present difficult ways-and-means position, the Government has introduced the economy measures as stated below:

(a) that staff should be reduced by 10 per cent and the surplus personnel absorbed in suitable vacancies;
(b) that no post should be upgraded during the year 1967-68;
(c) that expenditure on travelling allowance should be cut down by 20 per cent;
(d) that public dinners and parties should be avoided;
(e) that no vehicle should be purchased during the year 1967-68;
(f) that supply and use of stationery should be reduced by 15 per cent to 20 per cent.

Training in Secretariat Office Procedure:

239 Secretariat employees have been imparted refresher or elementary training in the Secretariat office procedure from 1st April 1967 onwards.

Projects being pursued:

A scheme to provide for annual inspection of the offices of Heads of Departments and the Departments of Secretariat in all its aspects so as to increase the tempo and efficiency of work is being evolved. Rationalisation of Secretariat structure, simplification of the procedures followed in disciplinary cases, etc., are some more projects which are being pursued vigorously.
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Since I spoke to you in the last Budget Session, some further steps have been taken to implement the Andhra Pradesh Official Language Act, 1966.

The Andhra Pradesh Official Language Act, 1966 is being implemented gradually without affecting efficiency. Two notifications have been issued under Section 3 of the Andhra Pradesh Official Language Act, 1966, introducing Telugu in the taluk level offices of 24 departments. One notification has been issued under Section 7 of the Act for the use of Urdu and other minority languages for certain specified purposes in certain specified areas. A proposal to extend the scheme of use of Telugu to three more departments is under consideration.

Telugu typewriters with the key board approved by Government have been received and a Training Centre has been started on the 14th February, 1968 at Hyderabad to train the existing typists in Telugu typewriting. It is proposed to train 120 typists in a session of four months.

A Committee under the Chairmanship of Minister (Health and Medical) with 5 legislators as Members has been constituted to review the progress made in the implementation of Government Orders regarding the use of Telugu in the subordinate offices and to suggest methods for its speedy implementation.

Government have under consideration a proposal to set up an Official Language (Legislative) Commission to translate the State Acts into Telugu and publish authoritative texts in Telugu.

Government are exploring the possibility of evolving a key board for linotype machines in Telugu.

The forms in use in all the Government offices are being translated into Telugu for getting them printed in diglott.

K - ANDHRA PRADESH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
(Charged Rs. 19,11,000)

The Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission is established by virtue of the provisions in the Constitution of India. It consists of a Chairman and Members not exceeding three in number and staff.

The main functions of this body are:

(i) To conduct examinations for appointment to the services;

(ii) to advise on all matters relating to the methods of recruitment to Civil Services, the principles to be followed in making appointments and on the suitability of candidates for such appointments, promotions or transfers and to advise on all disciplinary matters affecting a person serving the Government including memorials or petitions relating to such matters, etc., except to the extent excluded from its purview by regulations made under Constitution.

The Commission also helps the Union Public Service Commission and other selecting bodies in the State whenever desired.
with rectitude and impartiality necessary for maintaining the quality and the morale of the Public Services and the necessity for its existence cannot be questioned.

**ANDHRA PRADESH VIGILANCE COMMISSION**

(Voted .. Rs 1,34,70.)

Based on the pattern of the Central Vigilance Commission set up by the Government of India, the State Government set up a one-member Vigilance Commission in 1964 with a retired judge of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh as the first Vigilance Commissioner. The first Vigilance Commissioner held office from 27th June 1964 to 27th June 1967. The second Vigilance Commissioner assumed office after additional charge arrangement for some period, on 29th October 1967.

According to the scheme of the Vigilance Commission, the Commission has jurisdiction and powers in respect of matters to which the executive power of the State extends to make or cause an enquiry to be made into any transaction or complaint relating to corruption, misconduct or lack of integrity or other kinds of malpractices or misdemeanour on the part of the public servants including the members of the All-India Services through the appropriate agency. On receipt of the report of enquiry, the Commission will advise the concerned authority as to further action, viz., launching of criminal prosecution, enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings or departmental action or dropping of action. It also considers the reports of the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings and advises the Government regarding the further action to be taken both before the Government arrive at a provisional conclusion in regard to the penalty to be imposed and also after the receipt of any representation of the Government servant charged against the particular penalty purposed to be imposed but before the actual imposition of the penalty.

As provided in the scheme, one Chief Vigilance Officer for each Secretariat Department, who may be not lower than the rank of a Deputy Secretary to Government has been appointed. The duties of the Chief Vigilance Officer and the Organisational and Methods Officer have been ordered to be combined in one and the same Officer in the department of the Secretariat. Vigilance Officers have been appointed in the offices of Heads of Departments and undertakings:

The Commission has been provided with necessary staff for the proper discharge of its duties and responsibilities, besides it has been given the services of a Flying Squad to make on-the-spot enquiries.

The first report of the Commission for the period from 27th June 1964 to 31st March 1966 about its activities was placed before both the Houses of the State Legislature on 7th July 1966 while the second report for the period from 1st April 1966 to 31st March 1967 was placed on 3rd August 1967.

During the period from 1st April 1967 to 31st December 1967, the Commission received 3,273 cases, comprising complaints, advices, opinions etc. Of these, 464 are complaints against 219 Gazetted,
During this period, 84 preliminary enquiries and 108 regular enquiries were ordered by the Commission. Eight instances of trap were brought to the notice of the Commission by the Anti-Corruption Bureau. The Commission advised the Government to launch criminal prosecution in 3 cases, to place the officers concerned on their defence before the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings in 12 cases and to take departmental action in 15 cases. The departments were advised to drop further action in 153 cases. The Commission also disposed of 15 audit irregularities during the period. The Government made 42 references to the Commission, out of which and also out of those cases received by it before 1st April 1967, the Commission gave advice in 36 cases during the period. On 31st December 1967, 20 cases were pending with the Commission, out of which consideration of 11 cases could not be taken up as the question involved in them is being canvassed in the High Court.

There have been no instance so far in which the advice of the Commission has not been accepted by the Government.

The existence of the Commission has created a feeling in the public that there is a special agency that will attend to their complaints. The Commission has not only been pursuing cases of corruption but has also been tendering its advice to the Government in regard to procedures, delays and other connected matters. The efficacy of the Commission will have to be viewed in the general context of the determined and sustained efforts the Government have been making to root out corruption, lack of integrity and other kinds of malpractices which undermine the strength and efficiency of the administration.

S. TRIBUNAL FOR DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

(Voted ... Rs 1,09,100)

The Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings has been constituted under the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Act, 1960 to enquire into allegations of "Criminal Misconduct" on the part of the Government servants as defined in Section 5(1) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 including wilful contravention of Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964. The Tribunal deals with:

1. Cases of Government servants on a monthly salary of Rs. 180 and above in respect of matters involving misconduct, and
2. Any other case or class of cases of misconduct which the Government consider should be dealt with by the Tribunal.

The Tribunal inquires into the cases referred to it by the Government and submits its reports to Government for further action, as laid down in the Andhra Pradesh Civil Services (Disciplinary Proceedings Tribunal) Rules, 1961 framed under the above act.

Cases arising in the Judicial Department will not, however, be referred to the Tribunal.

The Tribunal relieves the Heads of Government Departments of enquiries in these cases. It not only ensures impartiality but also thoroughness and uniformity in procedure. During 1967 the Tribunal completed enquiry in 79 cases and sent its reports to the Government for necessary further action. Consequent on the expansion of the Anti-Corruption Bureau and the establishment of its offices in the districts, the number of cases being referred to the Tribunal is on the
increase. Hence there is an imperative need for the continuance of the Tribunal.

M. ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAU
(Voted Rs 12,49,200)

The Anti-Corruption Bureau was brought into being on 2nd January, 1961, as a separate department independent of the Police Department with a view to check effectively the increasing evil of corruption in the services and to improve the moral tone of the administration. It has been placed under the direct control of the Chief Secretary to Government.

The Bureau is empowered to conduct preliminary enquiries suo motu besides cases referred to it by the Government, Vigilance Commissioner, etc. It takes up regular enquiries under the instructions of the Vigilance Commission in all cases investigated by it or otherwise. On completion of investigation and open or regular enquiry, the Bureau sends up the final report to the department undertaking concerned through the Vigilance Commission. It also lays traps against notoriously corrupt officials.

During the year, 1967, the Bureau handled a number of complaints of corruption and misconduct against Government servants, which were varied in nature and included demand and acceptance of illegal gratification as also attempts and abetments, possession of disproportionate assets, causing pecuniary advantage to contractors and suppliers and loss to Government, misappropriation and misuse of Government funds, stores, etc. An analysis of the complaints received and handled revealed that corruption is as much prevalent in the higher echelons of State Services and Gazetted ranks as in the lower cadres.

Complete eradication of corruption in public services is becoming difficult due to (i) absence of proper and congenial social climate as also lack of civic consciousness among the public and the consequential absence of active co-operation, (ii) adoption of devious methods by the corrupt to hide their illegal incomes and ill-gotten monies and in their endeavour to foil the attempts of the Bureau to catch them red-handed; (iii) payment of mamools, supplies and 'speed-money'; and (iv) a false sense of sympathy on the part of the public and misplaced sympathy on the part of witnesses for the officials who are booked leading to their escape from punishment.

Besides 103 preliminary enquiries of 1956, pending at the beginning of the year, 123 enquiries—of the latter 52 suo motu by the Bureau, while the remaining 71 at the instance of the Government, the Vigilance Commission or heads of departments, etc—were taken up by the Bureau during the year 1967. In 74 preliminary enquiries, orders of the Government or the Vigilance Commission were requested by the Bureau, in 15 cases the concerned departments were asked to pursue the matter and in one case, investigation by the Crime Branch C.I.D. was suggested.

Besides 320 regular enquiries pending as on 1st January 1967, 64 regular enquiries were taken up in 1967. Final reports were sent to Government through the Vigilance Commission in 162 cases.
gazetted and 80 non-gazetted), out of which allegations of corruption or serious irregularities were substantiated in 123 cases and therefore the Bureau recommended enquiry by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings in 61 cases, criminal prosecution in 13 cases, departmental action in 46 cases and investigation by the Crime Branch C.I.D. in 3 cases.

The Bureau laid 13 traps successfully during the year (6 for gazetted and 7 for non-gazetted.) Investigation was completed in 3 cases, out of which criminal prosecution was suggested in 2 cases and the report of the investigating officer in the third case was under scrutiny at the end of the year. The remaining cases are pending completion of investigation.

During the year the following punishments were awarded:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of Punishment</th>
<th>Gazetted</th>
<th>Non-Gazetted</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dismissal</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal from Service</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compulsory retirement</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction in rank</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction in pay</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postponement or stoppage of increment</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery from pay</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Censures and other punishments</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conviction in Court</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Despite the fact that a vigorous drive was launched and strenuous efforts were made, the pendency could not be reduced, although the disposals were more when compared to that of last year. There were 232 regular enquiries pending at the end of the year, which is slightly more than the number pending at the beginning of the year and heavier than the number in any of the previous years. This was, in er a, due to the fact that number of cases taken up during the year was more than the number disposed of and also because of the fact that the present staff is insufficient to cope up with the increasing work. The Director submitted proposals for sanction of additional staff which are under consideration of the Government. However, the Bureau with the existing staff is making sustained efforts to reduce the pendency as far as practicable.

h. B. GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND GOVERNMENT GARRAGES

(Voted . Rs. 5,85,200)

The Government House Department has two Guest Houses at Hyderabad under its control. The two Guest Houses are: (1) Lake
View Guest House; and (2) Green lands Guest House. The expenditure incurred in connection with the visits of Very Important Persons and other guests for their stay as well as conveyance is debited to the above head of account. The entire expenditure for furnishing the residences of Ministers and for holding State functions is also debited to the above head of account.

D. HYDERABAD HOUSE, NEW DELHI

[Voted .. Rs. 3,12,400]

The Hyderabad House, New Delhi, is on lease to the Government of India. The establishment and maintenance charges of Hyderabad House, New Delhi, are debited to the above head of account.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have a guest house at New Delhi. The Ministers, Members of Legislature of Andhra Pradesh and Officers of Andhra Pradesh Government who visit New Delhi, are accommodated in this Guest House. The expenditure on running the Guest House is debited to the above head of account.

A. II. SPECIAL COMMISSIONER, GOVERNMENT

[Voted .. Rs. 72,200]

In my last budget speech I had mentioned to you the functions and responsibilities of the Agent to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, now called the “Special Commissioner” at New Delhi, and perhaps they bear repetition. A very senior officer continues to hold that post with a view—

(1) to keep in close touch with the Central Government and pass on useful information and prospective developments of importance particularly in regard to plan schemes to this Government;

(2) to follow up action initiated by this Government;

(3) to represent officers of this Government at meetings, conferences and committee work at New Delhi where the Agent of this Government at Delhi would be competent to take their place with the assistance of a brief;

(4) to keep this Government informed of the visits of foreign technical teams, representatives of international organisations and foreigners of importance, with whom direct contact may possibly help the industrial and economic development or other interests of this State;

(5) to look after the interests generally of this Government so far as they are affected by activities in all fields of the Union Government and All India Organisations with economic, social and similar non-political activities, and

(6) to act as Agent to this Government in all miscellaneous matters where so specifically instructed by any Department of this Government.
NOTE
on
DEMAND XXVII
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS 1968-69

MR. SPEAKER, SIR,

It is my privilege to move the Budget Demand (Composite Demand, of Rs. 70,85,600.00 - Other Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations).

The Demand XXVII is a Composite Demand. The major head is 'Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations.' This major head records expenditure for the following items:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount (Rs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statistics</td>
<td>33,29,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts</td>
<td>7,75,401.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>29,81,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,85,600.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STATISTICS**

A sum of Rs 33.29 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69 for the Schemes under "Statistics." Out of this an amount of Rs 27.82 lakhs is allotted for the Bureau of Economics and Statistics and the remaining amount is provided for the Statistical Schemes of the Vital Statistics unit of the Directorate of Public Health.

Of the allotment of Rs. 27.82 lakhs made for the schemes of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics a sum of Rs. 25.42 lakhs relates to the Non-Plan schemes and the remaining of Rs. 2.40 lakhs to the Plan Schemes.

**A BRIEF NOTE ON IMPORTANT NON-PLAN SCHEMES**

IS GIVEN BELOW:

I. **Non-Plan Schemes**

1. C. Bureau of Economics and Statistics (Rs. 7,20 lakhs):— A sum of Rs. 7.20 lakhs is provided in Budget Estimates for 1968-69 under this item for expenditure on the permanent headquarters establishment of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. The permanent establishment of the Bureau is engaged in collection, compilation and analysis of data relating to agriculture (area and production of food and non-food crops, rainfall and seasonal conditions, agricultural wages, crop surveys on food and non-food crops, collection of prices wholesale and retail prices), Industrial Statistics, etc.
2. D. Training Programme of Officers and Staff in Bureau of Economics and Statistics (Rs. 0.05 lakhs):—A provision of 0.05 lakhs is provided to meet the expenditure relating to the Training Programme for Officers and members of Staff of Bureau of Economics and Statistics sponsored by Government of India.

3. E. Socio-Economic Survey (Rs. 3.06 lakhs):—Under this item, data relating to the Socio-Economic characteristics of different sectors of Andhra Pradesh, such as, income and expenditure, employment, Small-Scale and Cottage Industries, etc., is being collected and compiled through various rounds in collaboration with the National Sample Survey, Government of India. This unit is one of the important sections of this Department for collecting data on various sectors of economy for which no information has been available in the past. A sum of Rs. 3.06 lakhs is provided for this scheme in Budget Estimates for 1968-69.

4. G. District Statistical Agencies (Rs. 5.69 lakhs):—Under this item, the District Statistical Agencies established during the Second Plan period is being continued. The District Statistical Officers are mainly intended to spot-check the data reported by the Primary Agencies and expedite the various periodical reports due from the districts. They also supervise the work of the Statistical staff in the district comprising of the field staff working under Socio-Economic Survey, the Taluq Statistical Assistants, and the Progress Assistants of this Department. In the Budget Estimates for 1968-69, a provision of Rs. 5.69 lakhs is made for expenditure on the continuation of the District Statistical Agencies.

5. H. Integrated Scheme for the Improvement of Agricultural Statistics (Rs. 6.02 lakhs):—With a view to improve the quality and timeliness of the Statistical data emanating from the taluks, 190 Taluq Statistical Assistants, one in each taluq, were posted in the taluq offices during the Third Plan period under a phase programme. These Taluq Statistical Assistants assist the Tahsildar in the preparation of various Statistical returns relating to agriculture due from taluq office to the Bureau after necessary verification and spot inspection of the data reported by the primary Agency of the Revenue Department. A provision of Rs. 6.02 lakhs is made for the continuance of this scheme during 1968-69.

6. J. Crop Estimation Survey on Non-food Crops (Rs. 0.68 lakh): The provision of Rs. 0.68 lakh made in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69 is meant for meeting the expenditure on the continuance of Crop Estimation Surveys Scheme. It is mainly connected with the estimation of the average yield of principal non-food crops like Sugarcane, Cotton, Groundnut, Castor, Gingelly, and Tobacco. These estimates are prepared on the basis of crop cutting experiments conducted in different parts of the State by the random sampling method.

7. K. National Income Unit (Rs. 0.08 lakh):—The Unit compiles the State income of Andhra Pradesh for each year for different sectors of economy. These estimates reflect the impact of various developmental activities on different sectors of the economy and provide indicators of the levels of development. A sum of Rs. 7,900 is provided for this scheme in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69.
Appendix.  

8. L. Scheme for Pilot Survey for Block Level Estimate Agriculture Production (Rs. 0.42 lakh):—The production estimates prepared by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics on the basis of the limited number of Crop Cutting Experiments in different parts of the State will give reliable estimates at the State level and to some extent at the District level. However, as the Block is proposed to be progressively made the unit of planning and development it was desired that reliable estimates of agricultural production at the Block level should be obtained and that this work should be taken up in a pilot basis. Accordingly, a scheme for Block level estimation of agricultural production was taken up in Mahbubnagar District from October, 1963 and is being continued. A sum of Rs 42,800 is provided in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69 for continuing this Scheme.

9 M Administrative Intelligence Unit (Rs 0.16 lakh):—
The Administrative Intelligence Unit in the Bureau of Economics and Statistics collects and compiles the periodical reports on the Progress of Development in the Blocks in the State and submits consolidated report to Government, indicating the programme and progress under different heads of development like Agriculture, Industries, Public Health, etc. An amount of Rs. 15,800 is provided for this Scheme in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69.

10. N Area and Yield of Coconut and Arecaanut Crops (Rs. 0.35 lakh):—This scheme has been taken up during the Second Plan period to estimate the area and yield of coconut and arecaanut crops. However, as the provision for this Scheme has been reduced from 1964-65, the Survey is being conducted in one district only for coconut crop. A sum of Rs 35,300 is provided for this Scheme in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69.

11. O. Schemes for setting up of official Statistics Unit, Labour Statistics Unit and Economic Research Wing (Rs. 40 lakhs):—
A sum of Rs. 40,200 is provided for expenditure on the continuance of above Scheme in Budget Estimates for 1968-69. The official Statistics Unit is engaged in the collection, compilation and release of periodical publications like Hand Book of Statistics and Statistical Abstract. The Labour Statistics Unit is engaged in the Collection of Labour Statistics comprising of employment, absenteeism, factory earning, etc., and the Economic Research Wing is attending to studies throwing light on the economic trends in the State.

12. P. State participation in 3rd sub-Sample of National Survey (Rs. 1.29 lakhs):—The scheme is a supplement to the Scheme of Socio-Economic Surveys referred to as item 3 above and it is intended to increase the size of the matching sample under the National Sample Survey so as to obtain fairly reliable estimates at the State level after pooling the State Sample results with the National Sample results. The scheme has been taken up during the Third Plan. A sum of Rs 1,29 200 is provided in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69 for expenditure on the continuance of this scheme.
II. PLAN SCHEMES

A sum of Rs. 2.41 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69 for the continuance of the following 7 plan schemes of this Department.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provision for 1968-69</th>
<th>(Rs. in lakhs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Strengthening of the State Income Unit</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Setting up of the Public Finance Unit</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Setting up of a Drawing Unit</td>
<td>0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Tenth Quinquennial Livestock Census Scheme</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Collection of Statistics on Cotton ginned and pressed in the State</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Strengthening of the Agricultural Statistics wing</td>
<td>0.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Strengthening of the District Statistical agencies</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A brief note on each of the Plan scheme is given below:

1. Strengthening of State Income Unit — Apart from the preparation of quick estimates, provisional estimates, revised estimates and districtwise estimates of the State income of the Andhra Pradesh on a regular basis, the Unit will take up collection of fresh data on cost of production, etc., for the improvement of State Income Estimates.

2. Setting up of the Public Finance Unit — The Public Finance Unit is intended for the collection and compilation of different types of data relating to receipts, expenditure and borrowings of the State Government and also for conducting studies designed to facilitate resources mobilisation of the State Government. The Unit has completed the economic and financial classification of the Public Revenue and Expenditure of the State Government for the year 1966-67. Besides submitting a report on the evasion of Sales Tax to the Government and also tax rates in different States, the Unit has taken up a sample survey for estimation, evasion of Stamp duty. The Unit will also take up studies of the working of Road Transport Corporation, Electricity Board, etc., with a view to suggesting ways and means of improving the performance of the public sector undertakings.

3. Setting up of a Drawing Section — The Drawing Unit was established in the Bureau for the preparation of the pictorial diagrams, graphs, charts, etc., for inclusion in the Publication of the Bureau and to display at the exhibitions. It is also proposed to prepare (i) Andhra Pradesh Budget in Maps, (ii) Andhra Pradesh in Maps, and (iii) Andhra Pradesh and other States in Maps.

4. Tenth Quinquennial Livestock Census Scheme — The Tenth Quinquennial Livestock Census has been conducted in the State during 1966-67 and data on livestock numbers, agricultural machinery and implements and fishing craft and tackle was collected. The tabulation work has been completed and the report is under preparation.
5. Collection of Statistics on Cotton Ginned and Pressed in the State —Under this scheme, the weekly returns of Cotton ginned and pressed and the returns on the Annual Census of cotton held by the Trade are being obtained and compiled.

6. Strengthening of the Agricultural Statistics Wing: —Under this Scheme it is proposed to strengthen the existing Agricultural Statistics Wing in the Bureau to take up the additional items of work like (i) Improvement in the timeliness and quality of forecasts, Agriculture Census and Rainfall data received in the Bureau by intensive scrutiny of the data and by intensification of training in scrutiny and recording of data to the primary workers by raising training programmes, (ii) Spot verification of data reported and recorded by the Karnams, and (iii) Scrutiny of forecast data on area and production in relation to rainfall and seasonal conditions reported by the Collectors.

7. Strengthening of District Statistical Agencies: —Under this Scheme 20 posts of the Junior Investigators were sanctioned during 1967-68 at the rate of one Junior Investigator in each of the District Statistical Agencies to assist the District Statistical Officers in compilation and tabulation of the Statistical data collected by them. These posts will be continued during 1968-69.

PRESERVATION AND TRANSLATION OF ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS

'A' SURVEY OF RECORDS:

Regional Historical Records Survey Committee was first constituted as per G.O. Ms. No. 398, Education, dated 14-12-1959.

Objects of the above committee are as follows:

(i) to take steps for the acquisition of records in private custody and for the preservation, classification and study of important historical documents and for bringing them to the notice of scholars.

(ii) to publish handbooks and calendars of records for facilitating research, and

(iii) to procure copies of such records as may exist outside the State having a bearing on the History of Deccan.

This committee, after its reconstitution in G.O. Ms. No. 3327, Education, dated 14-12-1954 met twice on 8-5-1965 and 9-6-1967 respectively. The decisions taken have been implemented by the State Archives. Three Research Assistants were appointed by this committee. They are now working in three regions, i.e., Northern Circars, Rayalaseema and Nellore Districts and Telangana and Hyderabad City. The material collected by them is being sent regularly to the National Archives of India for incorporating it in the National Register of Records. Two Research Assistants are working under the Heads of Departments of History of the respective Universities of Andhra and Sri Venkateshwara Universities.

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620 21st March, 1968.

The State Committee of the Regional Historical Records Survey Committee is assisted by the Executive Committee constituted in G. O. Ms. No 1177, Education, dated 23-4-1965 and the Sub-Committee for the purchase of Manuscripts constituted in G. O. Ms. No. 1833, Education, dated 3-7-1965.

The Sub-Committee for the purchase of Manuscripts from the private individuals has met six times and a good number of Manuscripts were purchased from several individuals. Many of the Manuscripts surveyed by Research Assistants were also purchased by this committee.

The tenure of the above committee is extended for two years from 14-12-1966 in G. O. Ms. No 65, dated 12-1-1967.

'B' CENTRAL RECORD OFFICE:

The State Archives, Hyderabad, is a repository of the administrative and historical records of the State of Andhra Pradesh and its medieval records relating to the Deccan; both in Persian and Marathi dating from the days of the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan and Asaf Jah I, the founder of the Hyderabad State. Records have been thrown open to scholars till the year 1925.

The two-fold objective of the State Archives is to facilitate the use of records in the business of the Government and to help scholars in salvaging the heritage of the past. By its work, this office has enabled the Government to make increasing use of its services and has also aroused public interest in historical documents.

The State Archives has already brought out several publications presenting select source material for the use of research scholars. A Guide to the State Archives is also under print. It will provide basic data about the different categories of records available in this office and general guidance about facilities available for research.

The following categories of records are preserved in this office:

1. The Daftar records of the Asafia dynasty dating from 1720 A. D.
2. Part of the Mughal records relating to the Deccan dating from the days of Shah Jahan.
3. The pre-secretariat and post-secretariat records of the composite State of Hyderabad.
4. The records of the Government of Madras which relate to the Andhra districts for the period 1920 to 1953.
5. The recent records of the Andhra and Andhra Pradesh Governments.
6. Family papers of Salar Jung and the Jagirdars of Gangakhed and other minor series.

It is contemplated to centralise the District Revenue records of Andhra Pradesh as also the records of the Heads of Departments in the State Archives.
C' Compilation of History of Freedom Movement of India

As per the directive of the G. O. I. issued in December, 1952, requesting all the States to appoint State Committee for Compilation of the "History of Freedom Struggle" in their respective States, the Andhra Pradesh Government constituted a State Committee in 1957 consisting of 21 members with an Executive Committee of 5 members through G. O. Ms No 2047, Education, dated 11-10-1957. Later on it has been reconstituted in G. O. Ms. No. 1505, Education, dated 11-6-1964.

Prior to this, the Committees constituted by Hyderabad Government brought out a series of three volumes of Freedom Struggle in Hyderabad.

The History Freedom Struggle, Andhra Pradesh Committee has brought out Volumes I and III of the Freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh (Andhra) and Volume II and IV are under compilation.

The State and Executive Committees will scrutinise the source material for the compilation of these volumes.

The State Committee of History Freedom Struggle, Andhra Pradesh has also brought out out of the IV Volume of Freedom Struggle in Hyderabad and a supplementary volume of the same is being compiled.

A Committee for the compilation of "Who is Who" has also been constituted for compiling the "Who is Wh." of the prominent persons in the State.

The work in this connection is progress.

The Director of State Archives is the controlling officer in respect of the budget and accounts of the establishment of the above committee and he has been the drawing and disbursing officer for the staff working in the committees for which Sri K. A. Sajanil is the Convener.

D' Schemes Include in the Fourth Five Year Plan

Achievements in third Five-Year Plan (1961-66) — The development of State Archives in the third Five-Year Plan consisted of two broad schemes viz (a) Construction of a new building for State Archives, and (b) Development of State Archives.

The total provision allotted by Government for these schemes was Rs. 19 lakhs, i.e., Rs. 15 lakhs for the construction of building and Rs. 4 lakhs for the Development of State Archives.

(a) Construction of a new building. — The new building for this office and ancillary buildings were specially constructed on the site given on long lease by Osmania University. This office was shifted to its new building during October, 1965.

(b) Development of State Archives: — Some technical non-gazetted staff, viz., Archivists and Assistant Archivists, etc., was sanctioned by Government and appointments were made to these posts for dealing with the work of the technical nature in this office.

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Some officers and staff of this office were trained in Archives-Keeping at the National Archives of India, New Delhi.

To guide the Research Scholars, Government Department and private parties, this office compiled a "Guide to State Archives" which is under print.

Preservation materials like tissue paper, hand-made paper, cardboard, rexine, calico, etc., were purchased for repairing the old records preserved in this office and a part of the records were repaired.

It was proposed to purchase microfilm equipment during the Third Plan but due to the non-availability of foreign exchange, it could not be purchased.

The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. one lakh for expenditure on the plan schemes of this office during 1966-67, and Rs. 2.75 lakhs during 1967-68.

This office has implemented some important schemes during these two years. One of these schemes is the Research Fellowship Scheme in order to promote historical research, 24 full-time and part-time Research Fellowships are now being availed of by research scholars. He full-time fellows receive Rs. 300 p.m. and the part-time fellows receive Rs. 125 p.m.

With a view to publish a series of Monographs on technical aspects of Archives-Keeping and also on the History of Andhra Pradesh and the Deccan, several persons were selected to write monographs.

Rare historical documents, manuscripts in the custody of private individuals and institutions were purchased at a total cost of about Rs. 27,000.

Some essential furniture was got manufactured for this office and fire-fighting equipment was purchased for use in the new building of this office.

Carton box manufacturing unit was started in this office and carton boxes were manufactured for preserving old records. Some staff was specially appointed for this purpose and necessary materials and equipment were also purchased.

Preservation materials like tissue paper, calico, rexine, cardboard, etc., were purchased for repairing and binding of old records preserved in this office.

Programme for 1968-69: Government have allotted a sum of Rs. 2.75 lakhs for Plan Schemes of this office during 1968-69.

A firm order for the supply of a microfilm camera, an Archival Reader, Processor, the required accessories and necessary raw materials has been placed. The necessary foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 27,900 has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The equipment is expected to be delivered shortly.

Microfilming copies of records preserved in Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, will be obtained. The work of Microfilming has been entrusted to Kalakshetra, Madras.
The records pertaining to the Andhra Districts preserved in Madras Record Office will also be obtained. The permission of the Government of Madras has been received.

The 11 full-time and 5 part-time Research Fellowships awarded during last year will be continued and some more Fellowships will be awarded in 1968-69 subject to availability of funds.

It is proposed to start a Documentation Wing in this office and some office staff will be trained in documentation work.

The work of preparing a descriptive catalogue of documents of Sha Jahan's reign and a Reference Media to Marathi records and a catalogue to Daftar Records is proposed to be undertaken.

Books, Journals, etc., required by Research Scholars for reference purposes have been purchased for this office Library and will also be purchased in future.

Rare historical documents, Manuscripts, etc., in the custody of private individuals and institutions have been purchased and will be purchased in future as the response from the individuals and institutions is very encouraging.

An Oriental Manuscripts Library is proposed to be started in the premises of this office. Government sanction for implementing this scheme is awaited.

Some essential furniture and fire fighting equipment will be purchased.

The Carton box manufacturing unit started in the year 1966-67 will be continued and Carton boxes will be manufactured for preserving old records.

Preservation materials for repairing and binding of old records have been purchased will be purchased in future.

The Photographic Wing of this office will be developed on modern lines.

A small historical museum reflecting the progress of present Andhra Pradesh from the earliest times is proposed to be started.

Formation of a sub-committee for the purchase of historical antiquities is being proposed to Government.

Plans for the future:—It is proposed to construct a second floor to the stack area in this office building or an annexe for housing records which are likely to flow in from Secretariat Departments and Heads of Departments.

Ancillary Buildings:—It is proposed to construct some ancillary buildings on the eastern side of the main building of this office for accommodating a canteen, cycle stand, recreation hall and stores.
Staff quarters:—It is proposed to construct quarters for this office staff at a site nearby this office.

The Research Fellowship Scheme and the scheme for the purchase of manuscripts is proposed to be continued.

Microfilm copies of records for research purposes will be supplied to the Research Scholars on demand.

A Documentation Wing to supply information on various topics relating to records in this office and history in general will be developed on modern lines.

Oriental Manuscripts Libraries at other places in Andhra Pradesh like Tirupathi are proposed to be set up.

Regional Record Offices are proposed to be set up to centralise the older records of Collectorates in Andhra region (1) at Visakhapatnam to centralise the records of East Godavari, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Districts; (2) at Tirupathi to centralise the records of the Rayalaseema and Nellore Collectorates and those relating to the Tirumala Hills available in the Chittoor Collectorate, and (3) at Guntur to centralise the records of West Godavari, Guntur and Krishna Collectorates.

Women’s Welfare Department

The Department of Women’s Welfare is in charge of welfare measures exclusively meant for women and children. The activities comprise educative, preventive, protective and rehabilitative aspects. The department provides for institutional aid for the weaker sections who need moral, social and economic rehabilitation.

The schemes relating to this Department are included in Demands XXVII and XXVIII.

Some of the important schemes implemented by the Department are as follows:

Service Homes:—These Homes are meant for destitutes, widows and deserted wives. Their stay is limited to 3 years with provision to extend it in individual cases by one year wherever absolutely necessary. The inmates are given general education up to Matriculation and Craft Training. Rehabilitation is done also by sending the inmates to undergo Training as Auxiliary Nurses, Teachers, etc. There are 5 such Homes run by this Department directly at Anantapur, Hyderabad, Kompurum, Vijayawada and Warangal. The Department also provides Grant-in-aid for the running of two service Homes by Voluntary Agencies at Seethangaram by the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust and at Allegadda by the local Mahila Mandal.
The strength and the number of inmates rehabilitated in Homes and directly by the Department are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Sanctioned Adults</th>
<th>Sanctioned Children</th>
<th>Present Adults</th>
<th>Present Children</th>
<th>Rehabilitated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kannapuram</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warangal</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vijayawada</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The provision made for 5 Service Homes run departmentally is Rs. 2.93 lakhs. The provision for Grant-in-aid to the Voluntary Institutions for the two Homes run by them is Rs. 0.29 lakh.

The Service Home at Anantapur is being provided with building. A sum of Rs. 0.90 lakh has been provided during 1968-69 in the Plan Schemes for the completion of the work.

Vocational Training Centres:—The Department is also running 7 vocational training centres at Hyderabad, Warangal, Srikakulam, Eluru, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur with hostels attached to them. At these Centres coaching is given to girls in Typewriting, Shorthand and Commercial subjects. The strength of each Vocational Training Centre is 30. A sum of Rs. 1.13 lakhs under Non-Plan has been provided for on this account.

District Tailoring Centres:—Two District Tailoring Centres have been opened one at Cuddapah and the other at Hyderabad with attached hostels. Here women get coaching for appearing in the Technical Examination in Tailoring and Dress Making. Stipends are provided for 50 students at Rs. 25 per month each. A sum of Rs. 0.62 lakh is provided for in both Plan and Non-Plan Budget (Plan Rs. 0.31 lakh, Non-Plan Rs. 0.31 lakh).

Women Welfare Branches or Community Centre for Women:—These Centres provide facilities for learning simple Cottage Industries—Tailoring, Embroidery, Tape Weaving, Leaf Plate Stitching, etc. Provision is also made for Adult Education and Demonstrations on personal and environmental hygiene, remedies, post and pre-natal care, thrift, etc. There are 75 branches of which 26 are under the control of the Department and the rest under the Panchayat Samithis. The expenditure on the Women Welfare Branches under the control of the Department is included in the provision under “I. Director of Women’s Welfare.” As for the Women’s Welfare Branches under the control of Panchayat Samithis a sum of Rs. 1.80 lakhs has been provided as Grant-in-aid.

During 1967-68 two Family and Child Welfare Projects were sanctioned one at Patancheru and the other at Venkatagiri. The Project seeks to treat women and children together in the context of
the family and build institutions at local level that will provide training facilities in Home Craft, Mother Craft, Nutrition, Education, etc. This is a centrally sponsored scheme for which a sum of Rs. 0.43 lakh has been provided.

A total sum of Rs. 24.95 lakhs and another sum of Rs. 5.15 lakhs have been provided during 1968-69 under Non-Plan and Plan schemes of the Department.

Children’s Homes—For the Children the Department has organised three types of institutions.

To cater to the needs of poor and orphan children, provision of food, clothing, shelter, and education is made free in the Children’s homes that have been opened. Boys of the age group 7-12 years and girls of the age group 7-18 are admitted into these Homes. Coming as they are from poor families, they are generally backward in their studies. The Superintendents of these Homes therefore give tuition to such children. There are 9 Children’s Homes under normal schemes. 8 Children’s homes have been opened during the year 1966-67, under Plan schemes, and they are continued as part of Plan Schemes. 3 Children’s Homes at Bobbili, Rajahmundry and Karimnagar are meant for healthy children of leprosy patients, two others opened at Adilabad and Adilabad meant for tribals. The strength sanctioned for each of the Homes is 50 except in respect of the Children’s Home at Peddapadu where it is 100. The Plan and Non-Plan allocations during 1968-62 for these Homes are Rs. 2.65 and Rs. 10.72 lakhs respectively.

Creches—The majority of the working women in the rural areas are employed in agriculture. For the factory labour in some industrial towns there are Creches. But there was no provision for such creches in the villages or in slums or in other backward areas where there was large concentration of working women (coolies), to take care of the children of 0-age group during the time their mother goes for work. The Department has therefore opened creches in such places. In these, children are provided with mid-day meal, milk, etc. There are 23 creches under normal Budget and 10 under the plan Budget. Due to paucity of funds only a limited number of these could be opened.

The provision for the 23 creches under non-Plan is included under the Children’s Homes and for the 10 creches under Plan Schemes, a sum of Rs. 0.86 lakh has been provided for in the Plan Budget (968-69).

Balvihars—To promote recreational and cultural activities for children in areas where it is usually not available, 28 Balvihars have been opened during the Third Five-Years Plan and they are being continued as Non-Plan Schemes. A sum of Rs. 1.08 lakhs has been provided for the purpose.

GRANT XXVIII

WOMEN’S WELFARE DEPARTMENT

The activities of Women’s Welfare Department have been discussed in the motion for Grant XXVIII. Under this Grant provision
has been made for the running of Women’s Welfare Branches in the Agency Areas and for the Institutions under the Social and Moral Hygiene Programme for Women.

State Homes:—The State Homes are meant for admitting rescued girls of voluntary type, i.e., those who seek protection on their own accord, women discharged from non-correctional institutions and others in moral danger. In addition to provision of general education, Training-cum-Production Units are attached to these Homes. There are 4 State Homes under the control of the Department at Rajahmundry, Kurnool, Mahaboobnagar and Hyderabad. The details of the strength in each Home and the number of inmates rehabilitated are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Strength Sanctioned</th>
<th>Present Adults</th>
<th>Present Children</th>
<th>No. of inmates rehabilitated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rajahmundry</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahaboobnagar</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurnool</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A sum of Rs. 3.54 lakhs is provided for these Homes.

Under the Social and Moral Hygiene Programme, 4 District Shelters were being run as short State Homes and these shelters were to function as feeders to the State Homes. As it was considered unnecessary to have such shelters due to the fact that people come to the State Home straight away, the 4 District Shelters have been converted into two service Homes, Vijayawada and Warangal with a sanctioned strength of 30 adults and 15 children each. The Homes were opened during 1966-67 and have a strength of 30 adults and 15 children at Warangal and 30 adults and 15 children at Vijayawada.

The provision made for these Homes is Rs. 0.65 lakh.

The total provision on account of Women’s Welfare Department under this grant is Rs. 4.72 lakhs.

BEGGAR HOMES

The beggar Homes which were under the Control of the Director of Social Welfare were transferred to the control of Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad, in the year 1963. The Director of Social Welfare releases funds under ‘Grant-in-aid to the Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad.’ The scheme is implemented by the Corporation.

In the year 1967-68 an amount of Rs. 87,230 was provided as Grant-in-aid to the Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad and an equal amount has been provided in 1968-69 for the maintenance of the Beggar Home.

The existing Beggar Home at Lalapet (Secunderabad) under the Control of the Corporation was having a sanctioned strength of 200. This has been subsequently raised to 300 by the Managing Committee of the Home.

245—26
21st March, 1938.

**Appenix**

### మాస్కోపు లేదా XXVII- యొక్క చదువు పేడించడానికి తయారు

యాదాద్రి,

ఏమీ ప్రత్యాయం, మునిగి, లాగను లాగను మాత్రమీ. మ. 70,85,600 ఈ మాంత్రిత్వం సంస్థ చేసి తయారు చేసారు.

లేదా XXVII హాందర్ అనేది ప్రత్యాయం. దీని చిత్రానిక చెప్పింది కంటే చాలా మందట చెప్పింది— "30. వారి స్థానాలు, తెలుగు రాము పంచాయత్య అంధాన సంస్థ మాంత్రిత్వం బయట చేయడానికి యొక్క నిర్ణయాన్ని సంపాదించారు.

**1938-39 సంచాలన ప్రాంతం:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>నియంత్రణలు</th>
<th>పరిమితి</th>
<th>పరిమితి పైందారు ప్రాంతం</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. జిరోయేషన్</td>
<td>88,29,100.00</td>
<td>70,85,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. రింగ్ న్యూస్ పాశ్వం</td>
<td>7,75,400.00</td>
<td>23,81,100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. పాల్మిన్</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1938-39 సంచాలన సంస్థలు:**

1938-39 సంచాలనలో "కార్యాలయ సంస్థ" లో సంచాలన ప్రాంతం మాత్రమే. మ. 83.23 ఎక్కువ ప్రాంతం కూడా సంచాలన ప్రాంతం. మ. 27.82 ఎక్కువ ప్రాంతం కూడా సంచాలన ప్రాంతం. మ. 25.42 ఎక్కువ ప్రాంతం కూడా సంచాలన ప్రాంతం. మ. 2.40 ఎక్కువ ప్రాంతం కూడా సంచాలన ప్రాంతం.

మాస్కోపు చదువులు లభించింది, మిస్నించ మాస్కోపు ప్రాంతం మాస్కార్పాంతం లభించింది.

1. **కార్యాలయ సంస్థలు:**

1. జిరోయేషన్ సంస్థ (మ. 7.20 ఎక్కువ):— ప్రతి రాజధాని సంస్థలు నిర్ణయం చేసిన కార్యాలయ సంస్థ ప్రాంతంలో నిర్ణయం చేసారు. 1938-39 సంచాలన ప్రాంతం మ. 7.20 ఎక్కువ ప్రాంతం చేసారు. ఇది చిత్రానిక చెప్పింది అదే రాము సంస్థ ప్రాంతం.

2. In this case, the Board of Revenue should be informed, and a report submitted with respect to the case (on or before 6th March, 1968). The matter is to be dealt with by the Board of Revenue within a month from the date of the letter. 

3. In the case of - (on or before 8th March, 1978): The matter is to be dealt with by the Board of Revenue within a month from the date of the letter. 

4. In the case of - (on or before 5th March, 1978): The matter is to be dealt with by the Board of Revenue within a month from the date of the letter. 

5. In the case of - (on or before 6th March, 1978): The matter is to be dealt with by the Board of Revenue within a month from the date of the letter.
6. **Account for the end of the year (st 0.08 of): 1968.69**

   The account statement for the year ending March 31, 1968, shows the following figures:

   - **Revenue:** Rs. 2,100,000
   - **Expenses:** Rs. 1,600,000
   - **Profit for the Year:** Rs. 500,000

   The company has decided to keep Rs. 300,000 as retained earnings and to pay a dividend of Rs. 200,000. The balance of Rs. 100,000 will be carried forward to the next year.

7. **Statement of Retained Earnings (st. 0.08 of):**

   The statement shows the retained earnings for the years 1963-69 as follows:

   - **1963-64:** Rs. 7,000
   - **1964-65:** Rs. 8,000
   - **1965-66:** Rs. 10,000
   - **1966-67:** Rs. 15,000
   - **1967-68:** Rs. 20,000
   - **1968-69:** Rs. 42,000

8. **Statement of Dividends (st. 0.16 of):**

   The company has declared the following dividends for the years 1964-65 and 1968-69:

   - **1964-65:** 5% dividend on Rs. 10,000
   - **1968-69:** 10% dividend on Rs. 50,000

   The company has also decided to retain Rs. 10,000 of the profit for the year 1968-69.

9. **Balance Sheet as at March 31, 1968 (st. 0.16 of):**

   The balance sheet shows the following:

   - **Current Assets:** Rs. 1,500,000
   - **Fixed Assets:** Rs. 2,000,000
   - **Liabilities:** Rs. 1,000,000
   - **Equity:** Rs. 2,500,000

   The company has a working capital of Rs. 500,000 and a net worth of Rs. 1,500,000.

10. **Profit and Loss Account (st. 0.35 of):**

    The profit and loss account for the year 1968-69 shows the following:

    - **Revenue:** Rs. 2,500,000
    - **Expenses:** Rs. 2,000,000
    - **Profit for the Year:** Rs. 500,000

    The company has decided to pay a dividend of 5% on the paid-up capital of Rs. 10,000.

     **Note:** The figures are approximate and subject to rounding.
Appendix.

21st March, 1968.

11.  

12.  

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
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</tbody>
</table>

(1) ప్రతిశాతం సంఖ్యలు సాఫ్ట్ రెండు సంఖ్యలు ఉండాలని 1968-69 సాంప్రదాయం మ. 2.40 రూ. సున్న వేరుపరచడానికి。

1968-69 సాంప్రదాయం నిర్ణయం

(మ. ఏకోటాం)
21st March, 1968.

Appendix

2. In the above context, the following should be noted:

3. The following table shows the details:

4. The following table shows the details:

5. The following table shows the details:

6. The following table shows the details:
Appendix.

21st March, 1968.

(2) (i) Regarding the spread of diarrhoea amongst children, the follow-
ing figures have been recorded:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) The following measures have been taken to control diarrhoea:
- Sanitation and hygiene education
- Provision of clean drinking water
- Distribution of oral rehydration solutions

(iii) The following measures have been taken to control diarrhoea:
- Sanitation and hygiene education
- Provision of clean drinking water
- Distribution of oral rehydration solutions

7. Regarding the spread of dengue:

(i) In 1967-68, there were 200 cases of dengue fever reported in the state.
(ii) The following steps have been taken to control dengue:
- Vector control measures
- Health education
- Distribution of insect repellents

(iii) The following steps have been taken to control dengue:
- Vector control measures
- Health education
- Distribution of insect repellents

(iv) The following steps have been taken to control dengue:
- Vector control measures
- Health education
- Distribution of insect repellents

(v) The following steps have been taken to control dengue:
- Vector control measures
- Health education
- Distribution of insect repellents

(vi) The following steps have been taken to control dengue:
- Vector control measures
- Health education
- Distribution of insect repellents

(vii) The following steps have been taken to control dengue:
- Vector control measures
- Health education
- Distribution of insect repellents

Appendix.

12.1.1967 ప్రత్యర్థిదిశ || ప్రత్యర్థి సమాధానం

పండితుడు మాముడు || పండితుడు సంస్రుణం

పరమాణి సంస్థానము || పరమాణి సంస్థానం

1. నవపాలు || నవపాలు

2. తమమిడు || తమమిడు
Appendix.  21st March, 1968.  635

3. ప్రఖ్యాత ప్రపంచకు సమాధానం సిద్ధం మాత్రమే వస్తుంది, 
పరచితంగా విశ్రాంతం లేదు.

4. 1920 నుండి 1958 వరకు, రాజకీయ అధికారాలను కార్యం 
ప్రమాణం చేసే లేదు.

5. అంతే, అంతకు ప్రామాణిక సమాధానాన్ని ఉంచలేదు.

6. సంస్కృతం కానం, కరారులు వివరాలను వివరాలు, అంటా 
చేబడేందుకు లేదు.

అంశానికి ఎందుకు సమాధానాన్ని లేదు, రాజకీయ కార్యంలో ప్రమాణం 
చేసే లేదు. ( అంశానికి ఎందుకు సమాధానాన్ని లేదు, రాజకీయ 
కార్యంలో ప్రమాణం చేసే లేదు.

(5) అంశానికి ఎందుకు సమాధానం లేదు. ఈ విషయానికి ఎందుకు 
"ప్రామాణిక సమాధానం" ఎవరంటే తెలియజేంది సమయం 
సమాధానం చేయబడింది. 4 వ పరిస్థితి విశ్రాంతం లేదు. 
దీని ప్రమాణం అవసరం లేదు. 

మరువాతం దినానికి ఎందుకు సమాధానం లేదు. ఈ విషయానికి 
"ప్రామాణిక సమాధానం" కు ప్రామాణిక సమాధానం లేదు.

ప్రామాణిక సమాధానం ప్రస్తుతి సమయం తరువాత అంశానికి ఎందుకు 
ప్రామాణిక సమాధానం లేదు, 1, 3 పరిస్థితి 
సమాధానం లేదా 2, 4 పరిస్థితి సమాధానం సమాధానం లేదా 

దీని చిత్రంలో ప్రమాణం లేదా ప్రమాణం లేదు. "ప్రామాణిక 
సమాధానం" ప్రమాణం ప్రస్తుతి సమయం తరువాత అంశానికి 
ప్రమాణం లేదా "ప్రామాణిక సమాధానం" సమాధానం ప్రస్తుతి 
సమాధానం.

మరువాతం దినానికి ఎందుకు సమాధానం లేదు. ఈ విషయానికి 
"ప్రామాణిక సమాధానం" ఎవరంటే తెలియజేంది సమయం 
సమాధానం చేయబడింది. 

మరువాతం దినానికి ఎందుకు సమాధానం లేదు. ఈ విషయానికి 
"ప్రామాణిక సమాధానం" ఎవరంటే తెలియజేంది సమయం 
సమాధానం చేయబడింది.

మరువాతం దినానికి ఎందుకు సమాధానం లేదు. ఈ విషయానికి 
"ప్రామాణిక సమాధానం" ఎవరంటే తెలియజేంది సమయం 
సమాధానం చేయబడింది.

మరువాతం దినానికి ఎందుకు సమాధానం లేదు. ఈ విషయానికి 
"ప్రామాణిక సమాధానం" ఎవరంటే తెలియజేంది సమయం 
సమాధానం చేయబడింది.

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21 t March, 1968.

Appendix

2168-67 4 1.00 1967-68 2.75 1968-69 2.30
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2. 275 °c. and 36° 00.00.00.00. 00.00.00. 00.00.00. 00.00.00. 00.00.00.

1968-69 School year

1968-69 3° 2.75 00.00.00.00. 00.00.00.00. 00.00.00. 00.00.00. 00.00.00.

1868-69 March, 1968. 637

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1968-69 March, 1968. 637

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1968-69 March, 1968. 637

1968-69 3° 2.75 00.00.00.00. 00.00.00.00. 00.00.00. 00.00.00. 00.00.00.
21st March, 1968.

Appendix.


Appendix
21st March, 1968
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Appendix

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Appendix

21st March, 1968

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ఎక్కడం రెండు రోజు పాయడం పొందింది. అంశాలు ముఖాంశాలను స్థాయిగా 1.18 ఎత్తు ఉంటుంది.

మూడు రోజుల పాటు సేవ చెప్పారు: దీని లో నా రోజు సేవ చెప్పారు. రోజు ప్రతి సేవల ప్రతి వారికి బాగా నిర్ధారించబడింది. రోజు ప్రతి సేవ బాగా నిర్ధారించబడింది. సేవను ప్రతి సేవ బాగా నిర్ధారించబడింది. సేవను ప్రతి సేవ బాగా నిర్ధారించబడింది. సేవను ప్రతి సేవ బాగా నిర్ధారించబడింది. సేవను ప్రతి సేవ బాగా నిర్ధారించబడింది. సేవను ప్రతి సేవ బాగా నిర్ధారించబడింది. సేవను ప్రతి సేవ బాగా నిర్ధారించబడింది. సేవను ప్రతి సేవ బాగా నిర్ధారించబడింది. సేవను ప్రతి సేవ బాగా నిర్ధారించబడింది. సేవను ప్రతి సేవ బాగా నిర్ధారించబడింది. సేవను ప్రతి సేవ బాగా నిర్ధారించబడింది. సేవను ప్రతి సేవ బాగా నిర్ధారించబడింది. సేవను ప్రతి సేవ బాగా నిర్ధారించబడింది. సేవను ప్రతి సేవ బాగా నిర్ధారించబడింది. సేవను ప్రతి సేవ బాగా నిర్ధారించబడింది. సేవను ప్రతి సేవ బాగా నిర్ధారించబడింది.
Appendix

21st March, 1968

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Budgeted</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Varied by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>-15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the year 1966-67 the total expenditure was Rs. 80,000. The budget for the year 1967-68 was Rs. 65,200. The budget for the year 1968-69 was Rs. 90,000.
NOTE
on
DEMAND XXVIII WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES,
CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Mr. Speaker Sir,

It is my privilege to move the Budget Demand of Rs. 5,45,38,400 for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Castes and other Backward Classes etc., as against Rs. 4,62,82,000 provided for the year 1967-68.

I am happy to say that the Budget of the Social Welfare Department (including Tribal Welfare Department) which was only Rs. 1,78,48,800 in 1957-58 has to-day reached a figure of Rs. 5,45,38,400. In addition to this, an amount of Rs. 1,09,37,100 relating to Pensions under Social Security Scheme and Beggar Homes relating to Social Welfare Department has been provided under other Demands viz. No. XXXIV and XXVII respectively.

The following are the schemes undertaken by the Social Welfare Department for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Economically Backward Classes to improve their social and economic condition.

### Scheduled Castes and Economically Backward Classes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1967-68</th>
<th>1968-69</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plan (including Centrally Sponsored Schemes)</td>
<td>31.210</td>
<td>34.450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>328.995</td>
<td>375.507</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are the schemes implemented for the amelioration of Scheduled Castes and Economically Backward Classes.

### Scholarships and Educational Facilities:

Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to students to meet hostel charges, tuition fees, special fees, purchase of books, slates, clothes, etc. In 1967-68 an amount of Rs. 124.938 lakhs has been provided out of which an amount of Rs. 14.912 lakhs relates to Harijan
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Christians. For 1968-69, an equal amount has been proposed which includes a sum of Rs. 14.912 lakhs for Harijan Christians also.

In addition to this, Government of India have provided the following amounts towards Post-Matriculation Scholarships and the expenditure shown against each was incurred so far during 1967-68:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>1967-68</th>
<th>1968-69</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled castes</td>
<td>Rs. 28.007</td>
<td>Rs. 28.457</td>
<td>Rs. 28.765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backward Classes</td>
<td>Rs. 11,898</td>
<td>Rs. 11,898</td>
<td>Rs. 7,932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Rs. 39,905</td>
<td>Rs. 40,355</td>
<td>Rs. 36,697</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In regard to sanction of Government of India Scholarships, all eligible Scheduled Caste students who apply for Scholarships will be granted scholarships irrespective of allotment. The expenditure incurred over and above the provision will be borne by the Government of India, Department of Social Welfare.

Subsidised Hostels:

These hostels are run by private individuals and agencies. Subsidy at the rate of Rs. 20 per boarder per month is granted for 10 months for these hostels. The girl boarders are granted Re. 1 extra per month (for hair oil, soapnuts, kunkuma, etc.). There are 937 subsidised hostels which maintain 34,113 boarders. Of these, 313 are girls' hostels with 9,269 inmates.

During 1967-68, an amount of Rs. 82.100 lakhs (Rs. 1.500 lakhs Plan plus Rs. 80.600 Normal) was provided and for 1968-69, an amount of Rs. 87.297 lakhs (Rs. 1.500 lakhs Plan plus Rs. 85.797 Normal) has been proposed for sanctioning Boarding Grants for Scheduled Castes and Economically Backward Classes. I am happy to say that an additional amount of Rs. 5.197 lakhs over last year's provision has
been proposed for 1968-69 towards sanctioning boarding grants to Scheduled Castes.

Government Hostels:

During 1967-68, an amount of Rs. 49.691 lakhs (Rs. 3.750 lakhs Plan plus Rs. 44.941 lakhs Normal) was provided and for 1968-69, a sum of Rs. 52.191 lakhs (Rs. 3.750 lakhs Plan plus Rs. 48.441 lakhs Normal) has been proposed. At present, there are 308 Government Hostels (Boys Hostels 262 and Girls Hostels 46). The total strength of boarders is 16,651 (Boys 14,551 and Girls 2,100).

The Government have decided to raise the food charges from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per boarder per month in all Government College Hostels in the State with effect from 1st March, 1968 in view of the higher age group of the boarders in these hostels. The Government have also decided to construct a hostel building in the city at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs to accommodate about 300 college students studying in the city. A separate Government hostel will be started in the city for Scheduled Caste Girls studying in colleges. A hostel building is also under construction at Tirupati to accommodate the Scheduled Caste College Students studying in Tirupathi University.

Social Welfare Schools:

There are 536 Social Welfare Schools in Andhra region exclusively for Scheduled Castes. During the year 1967-68, an amount of Rs. 17.184 lakhs was provided and the same amount has been proposed during 1968-69 also for maintaining these schools. All these schools are under the control of the Panchayat Samithis.

Midday Meals:

Under this scheme, midday meals are being provided to all the students belonging to Scheduled Caste community studying in Social Welfare Schools at the rate of 20 paise per head per day. During 1967-68, midday meals were provided to Scheduled Caste students studying in Social Welfare Schools at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 10.58 lakhs and an equal amount has been proposed for 1968-69 also.

Economic Uplift:

In order to create technical skill among the Scheduled Castes and to make them fit to eke out their livelihood,
Training-cum-Production Centres have been set up to impart training in trades like Carpentry, Dress Making, Basket Making, Tanning and Leather goods, etc. There are 25 such centres in the State. During 1967-68, an amount of Rs. 3.677 lakhs was provided and an amount of Rs. 4.000 lakhs has been proposed for 1968-69.

Drinking Water Wells:

During the year 1967-68, an amount of Rs. 3.123 lakhs has been provided under Non-Plan and for 1968-69 an equal amount has been proposed for providing drinking water facilities for Scheduled Castes.

House-sites and Erection of Structures:

Under this scheme, house-sites at the rate of 5 cents per family are allotted to the poor and needy Harijans free of cost. Ten per cent of the house-sites are reserved for Economically Backward Classes.

During 1967-68, an amount of Rs. 14.00 lakhs (including Rs. 2.00 lakhs for Scheduled Tribes) was provided and during 1968-69, an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs (exclusively for Scheduled Castes) has been proposed. I am happy to say that there is an enhancement of Rs. 28.00 lakhs over last year’s provision for this purpose.

During 1966-67, a new scheme has been introduced which provides for giving a grant-in-aid of Rs. 50 per family to raise structures on the sites allotted to Scheduled Castes. This grant has been raised to Rs. 100 per family from 6th December, 1967 onwards. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been earmarked in 1967-68 and the scheme is being continued during 1968-69 also.

Social and Moral Hygiene Schemes:

During 1967-68, an amount of Rs. 1.487 lakhs was provided and during 1968-69, an amount of Rs. 1.500 lakhs has been proposed towards maintenance of Homes for Aged and Disabled at Hyderabad and Vijayawada.

In addition to this, it has been proposed to start Sheltered Workshops for the Physically Handicapped Adults and Children and Welfare Services for the Aged and Infirm during 1968-69 at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.700 lakhs.
Orphanages:

During the year 1967-68, an amount of Rs. 0.631 lakhs was provided and an amount of Rs. 0.695 lakhs has been proposed towards maintaining the Government Orphanages at Hyderabad and Kakinada.

Statistics showing the expenditure incurred on important schemes are appended. (Vide Appendix I).

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:

The following are the amounts that have been provided during the year 1967-68 and proposed for utilisation during 1968-69 for improving the economic condition of the Scheduled Tribes and to develop the Tribal areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1967-68</th>
<th>1968-69</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plan (including C. S. S.)</td>
<td>23.820</td>
<td>47.403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>62 597</td>
<td>68 755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>86.417</td>
<td>116 158</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above provision is being utilised for implementing the following schemes:

Education:

Some of the important schemes that are being implemented to provide better educational facilities to the Tribal pupils are indicated below:

1. Award of Scholarships.
2. Sanction of Boarding Grants to aided Hostels.
5. Running of Primary and Secondary Schools.
6. Supply of books, slates and clothing to children.

In addition to these regular programmes, the following are some of the special facilities provided to the pupils:

a. Supply of National Text-books free of cost;
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(b) Introduction of CARE Midday Meals Programme in all the schools;

(c) Excursion facilities to the pupils;

(d) Removal of ban on the recognition of new hostels and recognition of 50 new subsidised hostels in 1967-68;

(e) Pooling up of reserved seats in the Industrial Training Institutes and transfer of seats from one Institution to the other according to the demand from the Tribal pupils.

For implementing all the Educational Programmes, an amount of Rs. 48.977 lakhs has been provided for the year 1967-68 and it is proposed to utilise Rs. 52.133 lakhs during 1968-69.

Communications:

An amount of Rs. 8.44 lakhs has been provided during the year 1967-68 and it is proposed to utilise Rs. 7.30 lakh for 1968-69 towards providing communication facilities to the Tribals in the agency area.

The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation, Visakhapatnam:

This Corporation was established in the year 1957. The main object of this Corporation is to improve the economic status of the Tribals by releasing them from the clutches of middlemen who are mere money-lending Sahukars. It purchases the minor forest produce collected by the Tribals and also the agricultural produce grown by them by paying remunerative prices. In addition it sells to the Tribals their requirements of food-grains, consumer goods, agricultural implements, fertilisers, etc., and will charge reasonable rates for the goods sold. The Corporation also provides certain credit facilities to the Tribals by giving (a) Share capital loan, (b) Emergency loans, and (c) Surety loans. An amount of Rs. 6.65 lakhs was released as grant-in-aid to the Corporation both under State and Central Sectors during the year 1967-68 and it is proposed to provide a grant-in-aid of Rs. 7.10 lakhs for the year 1968-69.
Podu Cultivation:

With a view to settle Tribals in remunearative agriculture, potato cultivation has been sponsored during the year 1967-68 on an experimental basis at a cost of Rs. 50,000 in the Tribal areas of Visakhapatnam district in an extent of 100 acres. The results have been quite encouraging. It is also learnt that the Tribals would derive much benefit by this scheme and that more and more tribal families are coming forward to take up the scheme on an extensive scale.

Further there is great need for development of irrigation sources quickly for the development of agricultural production in the Tribal areas. With this in view an amount of Rs. 1.43 lakhs has been provided during 1967-68 for Minor Irrigation in Agency areas.

Since the economic condition of the Tribals is such that they are not in a position to purchase plough bullocks to take to settled cultivation, an amount of Rs. 0.75 lakhs has been provided during 1967-68 to supply plough bullocks to the Tribals.

For the year 1968-69 an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been proposed to be utilised on Survey and Settlement irrigation and reclamation towards eradication of Podu Cultivation Programme and to enable the Tribals to take to settled cultivation.

Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad:

This Institute was established at Hyderabad during the Third Plan period. The aim of this Institute is to study individual tribes and tribal groups, their basic problems, needs and necessities and to evaluate the existing programmes and to assess the value in bringing about their welfare for ascertaining the short comings if any in the implementation of the schemes. It also imparts training to the officers of various departments so that they may implement the schemes with the proper approach. As a part of its Research and Training Programme, the Institute is maintaining a Museum where the tribal artifacts, their food and medicines are collected and preserved. The Institute has now launched upon a programme of Area
Development so that the schemes which cannot be implemented within a limited geographical area and with limited funds can be put on ground in a larger scale to benefit more number of Tribal people at a lesser cost. During the year 1967-68, an amount of Rs. 3.54 lakhs has been provided and for the year 1968-69 it is proposed to utilise Rs. 3.402 lakhs.

Land Transfers:
The land transfers in Scheduled areas of the State are regulated by Regulation I of 1959 and measures have been taken to enforce the provisions strictly, so that the rights of the Tribals over the lands are protected. Steps have been and are being taken to get the non-tribals evicted from the lands snatched away by them from the Tribals. So far an extent of 38,080 acres of land has been assigned and 7,157 Tribals were benefited.

Agriculture:
For the improvement of the agricultural facilities to Tribals, they are supplied improved varieties of seeds and sanctioned loans for the purchase of Chemical fertilisers, reclamation of lands, sinking of wells to get more area under crops. Under this scheme the following programmes are being implemented:

1. Demonstration units at Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Araku, Bobbili, Anakapalli, Eluru and also in Khammam district.
2. Maintenance of fruits Research Station at Rampachodavaram.
3. Improved agricultural facilities at Seethampeta and Gummalaxmipuram.

For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 1.197 lakhs has been provided during 1967-68 and it is proposed to utilise Rs. 1.242 lakhs for 1968-69.

Veterinary:
The following Institutions are maintained to treat the cattle in Agency areas:

(a) Veterinary Hospitals at Araku Valley in Visakhapatnam district, Polavaram in West Godavari district and Bhadrachalam in Khammam district.
(b) Cattle Farm at Chintapalli.

(c) First-Aid Veterinary Centres at Pedagottilli, Thadikonda and Kedaripuram in Srikakulam district, Rajavommangi in East Godavari district, Pedavalasa in Visakhapatnam district, Dharbagudem in West Godavari district, Kunavaram and Chelama in Khammam district.

(d) Minor Veterinary dispensaries at Hukumpet, Krishnadevipeta and Chintapalli in Visakhapatnam district, Addathigala and Rampachodavaram of East Godavari district, Bhadrachalam and Venkatapuram of Khammam district, Gumma and Seethampeta of Srikakulam district and Zangareddigudem of West Godavari district.

An amount of Rs. 1.694 lakhs has been provided during the year 1967-68 and it is proposed to spend Rs. 1.701 lakhs during 1968-69 for these programmes.

Medical and Health Schemes:

The Tribals in agency areas are subjected to several diseases like malaria, yaws, leprosy, etc. With a view to render proper medical assistance to them, hospitals, dispensaries and mobile medical units are being maintained in agency areas at Araku Valley, Chintapalle, Gangaraju Madugula, Kilaguda of Visakhapatnam district, Thonam, Seethampeta, Salur and Gummalaxmipuram of Srikakulam district, Polavaram of West Godavari district, Srikakulam, Chinthoor of Khammam district, Siripur of Adilabad district, and Ayurvedic Unit at Mannanur. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 5.478 lakhs has been provided during 1967-68 and it is proposed to utilise Rs. 5.921 lakhs for 1968-69.

Fisheries:

With a view to develop the fisheries in the Agency tanks and to teach the tribals the modern methods of pisciculture and types of fishing, an amount of Rs. 0.135 lakhs has been provided during the year 1967-68 and it is proposed to utilise Rs. 0.143 lakhs for 1968-69,
Appendix  

Industries:

In order to improve the economic lot of the Tribals, Training-cum-production centres in Carpentry, Mat-weaving, Sisal Fibre manufacturing centre at Seethampet, Bhadragiri of Srikakulam district, Pragadapalli and Buttayagudem of West Godavari district, Pullalacheruvu of Kurnool district, Nugur of Khammam district, Kadiri and Mudigubba of Anantapur district, are maintained in which the tribals are trained in the crafts. They are also given subsidy as a follow-up programme. There is also one sericulture scheme at Chintapalli of Visakhapatnam district. An amount of Rs. 0.835 lakhs has been provided during 1967-68 and it is proposed to utilise Rs. 0.832 lakhs during 1968-69.

Women Welfare Centres:

With a view to inculcate in Tribal Women, scientific principles of hygiene and upkeep of children, 12 Women Welfare Centres are maintained at the following places:

- Paderu, Sarabhannapalem, Kasipatnam of Visakhapatnam district.
- Seethampeta and Chinnagora of Srikakulam district.
- Repallewada and Buttaigudem of West Godavari district.
- Royapalem of East Godavari district.
- Cherla of Khammam district.
- Sugalimetta of Chittoor district.
- Mutyala of Krishna district.
- Siddipuram of Nellore district.

For maintaining these institutions, an amount of Rs. 0.717 lakh was provided during 1967-68 and it is proposed to utilise the same amount next year also.

Tribal Development Blocks:

The Department of Tribal Welfare will be incharge of all Tribal Welfare Schemes including those that are now under the control of the respective Heads of Departments and also community Development and Tribal Development
Schemes in all the Tribal Development Blocks with effect from 1st April, 1968, thereby facilitating the department to exercise greater supervision and co-ordination of all Tribal Welfare Programmes. An amount of Rs. 21 lakhs is earmarked for maintenance of 24 Tribal Development Blocks. It has been decided to place all the Tribal Development Blocks under the administrative control of Director of Tribal Welfare.

Land Acquisition, Housing, Wells, etc.:

Besides the Tribal communities living in the tribal areas, the three communities living in plain areas, viz., Yerukulas, Yenadis and Sugalis in Andhra region were declared as Scheduled Tribes in 1953.

With a view to provide house sites, housing and wells to these Tribals and to enable them to construct houses, an amount of Rs. 2.66 lakhs has been provided during 1967-68. It is proposed to utilise an amount of Rs. 6.50 lakhs (Rs. 5.00 lakhs for land acquisition and structures, Rs. 1.50 lakh for housing and Rs. 0.50 lakh for wells) for the year 1968-69, towards providing house sites and sanction of grant-in-aid at Rs. 100 per head for erection of structures, housing aid and towards drinking water facilities.

Employment Opportunities:

Despite reservations ordered by the State and Central Governments as per the mandatory provisions in the Constitution, the results achieved so far have not been very encouraging. Steps have been taken and are being taken to provide employment to the educated youth among the tribals in consultation with the Block Development Officers and Employment Officers. So far 19 Scheduled Tribes and 4 Denotified Tribes' candidates have been provided employment as a result of these efforts.

Denotified Tribes:

The people who have been classified as Denotified Tribes are those who were formerly designated and castigated as “Criminal Tribes”. To wean these criminal tribes away from criminal activities, and with a view to rehabilitate them, three colonies at Stuartpuram, Sitaphalagaram and Siddapuram were set up in the State.
providing educational facilities to the children of the settlers, schools are run in these three colonies. The children of the three colonies are supplied free midday meals, clothing, books and slates. There are Rural Medical dispensaries one at each settlement. There is also a Maternity Ward attached to the dispensary in Sithanagaram Colony.

Some of the Denotified Tribes, however, are found living interspersed with the general population and some of them are found possessing nomadic habits. For the amelioration of these tribes, the following special schemes have been taken up:—

(1) Award of Scholarships.
(2) Aid to Private Hostels.
(3) Maintenance of Schools. The students of these schools are also being covered by the CARE Midday Meal Programme from 1968-69 onwards.
(4) Supply of books, slates and clothing.

In order to provide proper housing facilities to these Denotified Tribes, it has been proposed to utilise an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during 1968-69 towards providing house sites and for raising structures on the sites. During the year 1967-68, an amount of Rs. 12.102 lakhs has been provided towards all these ameliorative programmes and during the year 1968-69, it is proposed to utilise an amount of Rs. 13.687 lakhs under Non-Plan. No provision has however been made under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for 1968-69.

Statistics showing the expenditure incurred on important schemes are appended. (Vide Appendix II).
APPENDIX I

SOCIAL WELFARE


GOVERNMENT HOSTELS.

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**Subsidised Hostels.**

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## STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIPS SANCTIONED FROM 1959-1960 ONWARDS.

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# STATE SCHOLARSHIPS

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<tr>
<td>Scheduled Tribes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,928</td>
<td>56,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denotified Tribes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,525</td>
<td>46,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harijan Converts</td>
<td>9,909</td>
<td>11,28,620</td>
<td>10,652</td>
<td>11,95,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Other Backward Classes</td>
<td>16,300</td>
<td>17,68,725</td>
<td>15,934</td>
<td>17,88,871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>82,434</td>
<td>50,31,613</td>
<td>70,320</td>
<td>54,44,822</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This does not include the particulars of Non-Residential Scholarships, granted by Zilla Parishads and Collectors.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of applications sanctioned</th>
<th>Amount sanctioned</th>
<th>No. of applications sanctioned</th>
<th>Amount sanctioned</th>
<th>No. of applications sanctioned</th>
<th>Amount sanctioned</th>
<th>No. of applications sanctioned</th>
<th>Amount sanctioned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>(9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 50,447</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 25,13,650</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 40,810</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 26,55,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 1,374</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 31,510</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 2,721</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 1,78,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 2,412</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 52,925</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 37,493</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 50,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 10,537</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 12,03,929</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 11,33,557</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 10,45,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 17,727</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 19,25,797</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 14,960</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 20,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>82,497</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>57,27,811</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>65,90,905</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>74,395</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Figures are in thousands.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>(16)</td>
<td>(17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Castes</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>7,608</td>
<td>14,08,767</td>
<td>10,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Tribes</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>1,11,683</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denotified Tribes</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harijan Converts</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>5,233</td>
<td>11,13,091</td>
<td>6,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Backward Classes</td>
<td>14,329</td>
<td>34,41,632</td>
<td>19,428</td>
<td>45,99,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>*27,948</td>
<td>61,00,173</td>
<td>*36,294</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This does not include the particulars of Non-Residential Scholarships, granted by Zilla Parishads and Collectors.
APPENDIX II

Scheduled Tribes.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NO. OF GOVERNMENT HOSTELS, SUBSIDISED HOSTELS AMOUNTS SPENT AND THE NO. OF BOARDERS BENEFITTED.

GOVERNMENT HOSTELS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year and Region</th>
<th>No. of Hostels</th>
<th>Amount spent</th>
<th>No. of Boarders Benefitted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Rs. 71,884</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Rs. 1,84,686</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Rs. 2,56,570</td>
<td>821</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUBSIDISED HOSTELS.

(Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year and Region</th>
<th>No. of Hostels</th>
<th>Amount spent</th>
<th>No. of Boarders Benefitted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>Rs. 6,74,230</td>
<td>3,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telangana</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Rs. 1,47,230</td>
<td>715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>115</td>
<td>Rs. 8,21,460</td>
<td>3,947</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIPS SANCTIONED 1967-68.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>No of applications sanctioned</th>
<th>Expenditure Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Tribes</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>1,50,351@</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denotified Tribes</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>1,40,000@</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>519</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

@ Sanctioned upto the end of February, 1968.

PARTICULARS OF STATE SCHOLARSHIPS—1967-68.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caste</th>
<th>No. of applications sanctioned</th>
<th>Amount sanctioned Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Tribes</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>90,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denotified Tribes</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>14,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>548@</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

@@This does not include Non-Residential scholarships sanctioned by Collectors, and this represents the number sanctioned to the end of February, 1968.
APPENDIX  
STATEMENT ON PUBLIC WORKS DEMAND  
DEMAND NO. XXXII & L  
COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS  
IN ANDHRA PRADESH BUDGET ESTIMATE 1968-69

Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I move that the House be pleased to grant a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,65,06,600 under Demand “XXXII—Public Works” and a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,85,65,000 under Demand “L—Capital Outlay on Public Works” for the year 1968-69.

2. For the information of the House, I shall deal with the salient features of these demands indicating the progress made so far on the works pertaining to Communications and Buildings, and our programme for 1968-69.

COMMUNICATIONS

3. Constitution of the Roads and Buildings, Department:

The Roads and Buildings Department, which was constituted on 1st April, 1965 as a separate department of Public Works Department, is in charge of the construction and maintenance of Government roads and buildings in Andhra Pradesh. On the roads side, the Department is concerned with State Roads comprising the State Highways, Major District Roads and a few other district roads. It is also the agency for the construction and maintenance of National Highways, which are owned and financed by the Government of India.

4. Length of Roads in Andhra Pradesh:

At the commencement of the Third Five-Year Plan, the length of State Roads including National Highways in Andhra Pradesh was 12,340 miles (i.e., 19,744 K.M.), of which 8,082 miles (i.e., 12,931 K.M.) were in Andhra and 4,258 miles (i.e., 6,813 K.M.) in Telangana. As on 31st March 1967, the total length of roads under the Roads and Buildings Department including National Highways was 14,027 miles in Andhra Pradesh—9,168 in Andhra area and 4,859 in Telangana. The average road mileage per 100 square miles of area in Andhra Pradesh including National Highways and Zilla Parishad roads is 23.
Appendix

21st March, 1968.

5. Expenditure incurred and important works completed in the Third Plan:

The expenditure incurred during the III Plan on State Roads was Rs. 835.41 lakhs against a provision of Rs. 747.74 lakhs. Some of the important schemes which were physically completed during the Third Plan are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Warangal and Khammam District</td>
<td>Road from Mahaboobabad to Yellandu—20 Miles</td>
<td>17.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Road from Khammam to Yellandu—28 Miles</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bridge across river Godavari at Bhadrachalam</td>
<td>82.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karimnagar District</td>
<td>Venkatapur-Mahadevpur road—16 Miles</td>
<td>16.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medak District</td>
<td>Road from Sangareddy to Toopran—31 Miles</td>
<td>24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adilabad District</td>
<td>Asifabad station road to Sirpur—18 Miles</td>
<td>11.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guntur District</td>
<td>Approaches to the Railway over bridge on Tenali-Narakonduru road</td>
<td>10.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Provision in the Fourth Plan:

The total outlay tentatively proposed for Government roads in the State's Fourth Plan is Rs. 1262.00 lakhs. Out of this, as much as Rs. 652.00 lakhs will be required for completing the continuing schemes. Taking into account the amounts of the revised estimates subsequently sanctioned, the outlay required for spill-over works was Rs. 697 lakhs including the schemes recommended by Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee. As against this amount of Rs. 697 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 192.76 lakhs was incurred in 1966-67 and the expenditure during 1967-68 would be Rs. 122.39 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 119.00 lakhs is proposed under Plan in the Budget Estimate 1968-69. Thus, a sum of Rs. 262.83 lakhs will still be required beyond 1968-69 for completing the spill-over schemes.

Programme and progress of works

7. National Highways:

National Highways in the State are vested in the Government of India. The works relating to National 245—31...
Highways are executed by the Roads and Buildings Department on an agency basis, for which supervision charges at the rate of \(\frac{7}{4}\) per cent of the works outlay is given by the Government of India.

8. The expenditure on National Highways in the State is being debited to the Union Account direct, without being passed through the State account. Hence, the grant required for these works has not been provided in the State Budget.

9. Five routes of National Highways, 4, 5, 7, 9 and 43, viz., Madras-Chittoor-Bangalore Road; Madras-Calcutta Road; Banaras-Cape Comorin Road; Sholapur-Hyderabad-Vijayawada Road and Vizianagaram-Central Provinces Road, respectively traverse the State of Andhra Pradesh covering a total length of 1,461 miles (967 miles in Andhra and 494 miles in Telangana). Of this, only 451 miles are having double lane carriage-way. In the First Five-Year Plan, works costing Rs. 500 lakhs were sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh and an expenditure of Rs. 288 lakhs was incurred thereon. The average rate of development expenditure worked out to about Rs. 51.6 lakhs per year. In the Second Five-Year Plan, the cost of works in progress was Rs. 584 lakhs and an amount of Rs. 353 lakhs was spent, which worked out to Rs. 70.6 lakhs per year. In the Third Five-Year Plan, the cost of works in progress was Rs. 427 lakhs. The rate of expenditure fell to Rs. 43.6 lakhs per year. At the close of the Third Plan, it was anticipated that the same rate of development would be maintained in the Fourth Plan period and the organisation was strengthened to meet these needs and works were proceeded with. But this anticipation did not materialise and during 1967-68 the Government of India gave only Rs. 64.00 lakhs for the maintenance of National Highways and Rs. 54 lakhs for original works, as against Rs. 90 lakhs and Rs. 106.6 lakhs respectively demanded by the State Government to meet the minimum requirements. The grants applied for the year 1968-69 are as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{(1) Original works} & \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad 1,61,73,300 \\
\text{(2) Maintenance} & \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad 1,00,00,000 
\end{align*}
\]

The sanction of the Government of India is awaited.
10. The schemes of the Government for widening the existing single lane width on National Highways to double lane width; for strengthening the weak and narrow bridges; for bridging the dips and constructing culverts and bridges wherever necessary; and for making the National Highways fit for all weather traffic could not be pushed through on account of the insufficient grants placed at the disposal of the State Government by Government of India. The State Government has taken up the issue with the Government of India for increasing the grants for this purpose and through the efforts made by the State Government, the Ministry of Transport, Government of India, have tentatively provided another 455 miles of National Highways to be widened during the Fourth Five-Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 505 lakhs. I hope it will be possible to implement this programme of widening of National Highways in the State during the Fourth Plan period.

11. The following works undertaken on National Highways deserve particular mention:

(i) Construction of bridges on Jadcherla-Kurnool road on N.H. 7 at an estimated cost of Rs. 70 lakhs.

(ii) Construction of a bridge across Gouthami branch of the river Godavari near Alamuru on N.H. No. 5 Diversion in East Godavari, completed at a cost of Rs. 180.57 lakhs and thrown open to traffic on 20th April, 1967.

(iii) Construction of a bridge across the Vasista branch of the Godavari on N.H. 5 Diversion in West Godavari district, completed at a cost of Rs. 95 lakhs and thrown open to traffic on 20th April, 1967.

(iv) Construction of a high level bridge across the river Champavathi near Gaipathinagaram at M. 12/6-7 of Vijayanagaram-Central Provinces road (N.H. 43) at a cost of Rs. 3.07 lakhs. The construction of bridge was completed in 1967 and the work of construction of approach road is in progress.

(v) Construction of diversion road on N.H. 5 at Viskapatnam to facilitate quick movement of
traffic and to avoid movement of traffic through Visakhapatnam town proper at an estimated cost of Rs. 60 lakhs; and

(vi) Construction of a bridge at Mehadrigadda at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.80 lakhs on the diversion road to N.H. 5 at Visakhapatnam.

12. Rail-cum-road bridge across river Godavari, Rajahmundry:

In order to relieve the congestion of traffic on the existing Godavari railway bridge, the railways have undertaken the construction of a second railway bridge at Rajahmundry. With a view to availing of the foundation and substructure of the railway bridge for the construction of a road bridge, the State Government requested the Government of India to add a road deck over the proposed second railway bridge to meet the traffic requirements of the area. The Government of India in the first instance agreed to construct a road deck 18 feet in width, provided the State Government bore the cost of the road deck and the approaches. They also consented to give a grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 lakhs for this road bridge. Deducting this amount of Rs. 100 lakhs, the liability to the State Government on account of the road deck and the approach roads was estimated to be Rs. 282 lakhs. As a road deck 18 feet wide would not permit two way traffic, Government have decided in consultation with the railway authorities to have a road deck 24 feet width with foot-paths of about 4 feet on either side. The total cost of the revised scheme, with the approach roads, is estimated at Rs. 482 lakhs as per the present indications. After excluding the amount of Rs. 1 crore offered as grant by Government of India, the liability to the State Government will be Rs. 382 lakhs. In the Budget Estimate for 1967-68, a token provision of Rs. 1.000 was provided. In the Budget Estimate for 1968-69, an amount of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is provided for the scheme.

13. State roads of economic or inter-State importance:

For these works, coming under a scheme sponsored by Government of India, cent per cent grant is given by them.

In 1957, the Government of India sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 150 lakhs under the above scheme for schemes in Andhra and Telangana areas. Depending on the progress of works, the required amounts have been released.
in full from time to time. Subsequently, no sizeable amounts have been sanctioned under the scheme. During 1967-68, a sum of Rs. 31,000 was granted by the Government of India. An amount of Rs. 20,100 has been applied for during the year 1968-69.

14. **Central Road Fund Works**

The Government of India have constituted a fund known as C.R.F. (Central Road Fund). The proceeds of this fund are derived from the motor spirit taxes imposed by the Government of India and the amounts thus accumulated are released to each State by the Government of India for the works approved by them. These works fall under two categories viz., 'State Allocations' under which works receive cent per cent reimbursement of the expenditure incurred on them and 'Ordinary Reserve' under which not more than 50 per cent aid is made available by the Government of India. Government of India have announced a grant of Rs. 90.5 lakhs under C.R.F. (State Allocation) and Rs. 25 lakhs under C.R.F. (Ordinary Reserve) during the Fourth Plan Period.

15. Various schemes have been taken up under C.R.F. Works. An amount of Rs. 28.00 lakhs was sanctioned during 1967-68. The Government of India have not yet indicated the grant likely to be allotted for the year 1968-69. An amount of Rs. 19,30,600 has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1968-69.

16. The amounts given by Government of India during the previous years were based on the consumption of petrol and the duty levied thereon during the earlier years. The number of motor vehicles plying in the State increased progressively and it became necessary to reassess and the State's share in the duty collected from the sale of petrol in the State. The Government collected figures of consumption of petrol for the last ten years from State Commercial Tax Department and it was assessed that approximately an amount of about Rs. 134.00 lakhs is still due to this State upto 1972-73, over and above the amount of Rs. 304.75 lakhs announced by the Government of India for the years from 1959 to 1974. The State Government have, therefore, addressed the Government of India for releasing the balance amount of Rs. 134 lakhs. If this amount is released by Government of India, it will be possible to improve the condition of roads in the State to some extent.
17. Agency Road Works:

The agency tracts in Andhra Pradesh cover an area of 22,000 square miles, with a population of 14 lakhs. Under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India, the Government of India give grants-in-aid to develop roads in agency areas. The grants are controlled by Government in Education Department who place funds at the disposal of the Roads and Buildings Department for execution of these works. The total expenditure incurred on Agency Road Works during the First, Second and Third Five-Year Plan periods was:

- First Plan (Andhra Area) ... Rs. 30.00 lakhs
- Second Plan (Andhra Pradesh) ... Rs. 100.00 lakhs
- Third Plan (Andhra Pradesh) ... Rs. 80.00 lakhs

For the Fourth Plan, an amount of Rs. 89.20 lakhs has been provided.

An amount of Rs. 7.20 lakhs has been provided for 1968-69 under "M.H. 39 Miscellaneous" for these works. In addition to the amount of Rs. 89.20 lakhs provided in the Fourth Plan, an amount of Rs. 131.65 lakhs will still be required for completing the works in progress. A total length of 250 miles has been taken up and out of this, formation of road covering 200 miles has been completed. Several cross drainage works, however, yet remain to be executed to make these roads fit for all weather traffic.

18. Some of the important roads taken up are:

- (1) Araku-Paderu road;
- (2) Paderu-Lothugedda road;
- (3) Seethapalli-Addatigala-Ramavaram road;
- (4) Maredumilli-Chintur road.

19. Roads leading to Sugar Factories:

Consequent on the establishment of sugar factories in the country during the Second and Third Plans, the need for improvement of roads in and around these factories has become greater. Some of the roads in the vicinities of the factories in this State are under the control of the Government while some under Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis. As the grants available for the maintenance and improvements to these roads are inadequate, the Government decided to give annual grants from 1958-59.

20. The Roads and Buildings Department is in charge of executing works on Government roads only. The Government have approved a programme of 12 works at an
estimated cost of Rs. 36,91,000 spread over a period of 4 years from 1962-63. Out of these 12 works, 8 works have been completed and 4 works are in progress. These are:

(i) Reconstructing the weak bridge at M. 2/5 of Doddipatla-Palacole road in West Godavari district;
(ii) Reconstructing bridge at M. 1/8 of Samalkota-Prathipadu road in East Godavari district.
(iii) Constructing Durki-Chirukur road in East Godavari district; and
(iv) Improvements to Vuyyuru-Indupalli-Telaprolu road in Krishna district.

A provision of Rs. 36,900 has been made in the Budget Estimate 1968-69 and with this amount, these 4 works will be completed this year.

21. Road works recommended by the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee:

The Government approved road works to the tune of Rs. 480 lakhs recommended by the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee from time to time. An expenditure of Rs. 291.50 lakhs was incurred on these schemes during Third Plan period. An expenditure of Rs. 96.19 lakhs was incurred in 1966-67. The expenditure estimated to be incurred on these works in 1967-68 is Rs. 50.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed in 1968-69 also. As per the revised estimate a further sum of Rs. 31.81 lakhs will be required to complete the works.

22. Maintenance of State Roads:

Owing to the increase in developmental activities in the State, traffic has increased by leaps and bounds. In view of this, despite the difficult financial position of the Government, a provision of Rs. 498.17 lakhs has been made for 1968-69 which is the same as was provided during 1966-67 and 1967-68.

23. Traffic Engineering Cell:

For preparing suitable schemes for prevention of road accidents in the twin Cities, the Government have decided to establish a "Traffic Engineering Cell". An amount of Rs. 10,000 has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1968-69 to start work in this direction.
24. **Important works completed in 1967-68 or nearing completion:**

(i) The bridge at M. 7/2 of Narasipatnam-Tallapalem road in Visakhapatnam district at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.20 lakhs, was thrown open for traffic.

(ii) The bridge in M. 1/8 Samalkota-Prathipadu road in East Godavari district at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.25 lakhs was opened for traffic giving much relief to traffic leading to Samalkot Sugar Factory.

(iii) The bridge at M. 15/1-5 of Jaggayyapet-Bonakal road across Muniyeru river in Krishna district connecting Khammam district at an estimated cost of Rs. 24 lakhs was thrown open for traffic.

(iv) The bridge across Polaraju drain near Putlagcheruvu in Krishna district at an estimated cost of Rs. 6 lakhs, has been completed.

(v) The bridge at M. 67/4 of Anakapalli-Chittivalasa road in Visakhapatnam district at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.72 lakhs, has been completed.

(vi) The work of metalling and improvements to the road from railway gate to Rangasaipet Shamnupet connecting Khammam road via Vicarabad ‘Urus’ at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been completed.

(vii) The construction of a railway over-bridge including its approaches in Anantapur Municipal limits has been completed and is practically ready for opening. The estimated cost of the approaches to the railway over bridge executed by this department is Rs. 10.61 lakhs which is borne by the State Government.

(viii) The bridge at M. 0/6 on Repalle-Nizamapatnam road in Guntur district is almost ready for opening.

25. **Works in progress:**

In addition to these works, which have been either completed or nearing completion, there are works in progress estimated to cost about Rs. 3.8 crores.

26. **In conclusion,** I may mention to the Hon’ble Members about the Twenty-Years Master Plan for Communications. With a view to improving the condition of the communications in the States, which is essential for developing trade and commerce, the Government of India requested the State Governments to prepare a Master Plan for 20 years. In pursuance of this, a Plan for Rs. 480 crores was prepared.
by the State Government. The Master Plan envisages increasing the length of roads under control of local bodies to 35,526 miles. This Master Plan was to have been started in 1961; but this did not materialise so far for want of sufficient resources. In the coming years, during which we hope our finances will improve, the Government would make every endeavour to accelerate the development of the Communications in the State.

BUILDINGS

27. The Buildings Wing of the Roads and Buildings Department is the agency for execution of Government buildings works in the State. The department is also engaged in executing works for certain other departments such as the Posts and Telegraphs Department, E.S.I Hospitals and Foodgrain Godown Works of the Central Warehousing Corporation. The amounts required for these works are deposited with the Roads and Buildings Department by the respective departments or organisations and cess/tage charges are collected as per rules.

28. The provision included in the Budget Estimate under Demand XXXII—Public Works for the year 1968-69 relate to non-plan works and they are explained below:

(a) Original Works—Minor:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary Areas</td>
<td>Rs. 16,26,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Areas</td>
<td>Rs. 26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rs. 16,52,500</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This provision is necessary for meeting the requirements of various Government Departments for execution of minor works ranging upto Rs. 20,000 each for the purpose of additions and alterations or improvements to the existing structures used as residential quarters or non-residential buildings under occupation by different offices situated in the Capital city as well as districts. The works comprise electrical and civil items and also include renovation of acquired buildings. The improvements to the various buildings in the shape of additions and alterations are essential in order to make the buildings suitable for occupation either for office or residential purposes.

(b) Repairs—Voted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary Areas</td>
<td>Rs. 71,22,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Areas</td>
<td>Rs. 85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rs. 73,12,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residences of Governor (Charged)</td>
<td>1,05,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** | **73,12,000**
A sum of Rs. 73.12 lakhs is set apart for attending to the normal maintenance and repairs to Government buildings in the ordinary areas, apart from Rs. 1.05 lakhs towards the expenditure on the residences of the Governor as a charged item. This provision is mainly to ensure the proper upkeep of the buildings so that major repairs may not become necessary on account of negligence or inadequate maintenance.

29. Besides ordinary repairs, emergent and special repairs to buildings are being attended to within this allotment. Under scheduled areas, a provision of Rs. 85,000 is demanded for the year 1968-69 for attending to repairs.

30. Under Demand No. L—Capital Outlay on Public Works, a provision of Rs. 1,67,02,800 has been made for buildings as given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-Plan</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plan</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tourism</strong></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,67,02,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Non-Plan Schemes:

A provision of Rs. 60.07 lakhs has been made mainly for works which are already in progress. The more important schemes under this Head are mentioned below:

(1) **Police**: A provision of Rs. 7.86 lakhs has been made for the construction of police staff quarters at Hyderabad. The Government of India sanction loans for Police Housing Schemes each year which are credited to State Account.

(2) **Medical**: The amount of Rs. 23.60 lakhs budgeted for the current year is meant for construction of paying ward in Osmania General Hospital and construction of hospitals at Mahboobnagar, Palacole and Rajahmundry.
Appendix

21st March, 1968.

(3) Education: The provision made is Rs 1.18 lakhs, which is meant for purchase of buildings and acquisition of sites in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad for Government Girls' High Schools and Government Primary Schools for Boys.

(4) Rental Housing Scheme:—An amount of Rs. 8.48 lakhs has been provided for construction of staff quarters for Government Employees at Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Vijayawada, Tirupati, Warangal and Adilabad.

(b) Plan Schemes:

An amount of Rs. 1.06 crores has been provided for meeting the requirements of various hospitals, schools and colleges located in the City as well as in the districts. The provision also includes the requirements of Veterinary Hospitals and other buildings of Animal Husbandry Department. Under 'Education Ordinary' proposals for construction of buildings for Government schools, and Arts and Science Colleges at Khammam, Chittoor, Srikakulam, Siddipet, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Adilabad and construction of a Hostel for the Government Arts College, Srikakulam, at a cost of Rs. 27,28,000 are worth mentioning.

Under 'Education Technical' construction of buildings for establishment of I.T.Is. at Eluru, Tenali, Bobbili, Nalgonda and Peddapalli at a cost of Rs. 7,25,000 deserve mention.

Works are also in progress on the regional Pig Breeding Station-cum-Bacon Factory at Gannavaram at a cost of Rs. 2,25,000 and Food-mixing Plant at Gudlavalleru at a cost of Rs. 53,000.

31. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the magnitude of the work facing the Roads and Buildings Department, both in regard to the development of communications and buildings, in the State is large. The department is striving its best to augment facilities of communication and accommodation within the provision made available to it. It is our hope that the resources of the State will improve in the near future; the size of the annual plans will grow bigger; and the Roads and Buildings Department will be able to accelerate the pace of development, particularly of communications.
21st March, 1968.

Appendix.

1968-69 రాబీ కాలక్రమం

"అంగేమ్ రో. XXXII — రోగ వ్యవస్థ" (ప్రతి వర్షం 12,65,08,800 రూ. మాత్రము మేరుగుయు). "అంగేమ్ రో. L – రోగ సంయోగం" (ప్రతి వర్షం 8,85,000 రూ. మాత్రము మేరుగుయు) 1968-69 పిలిచేదానికి ఇది ప్రస్తుతం వహించబడింది.

2. హామీ విద్యాధారిణి రోగాల సంయోగ రోగాల రోగాల పై బొమ్మల తో ప్రయోజనాధికయుడు అంగేమ్ రో. 1968-69 పిలిచేదానికి రోగాల పై బొమ్మల తో ప్రయోజనాధికయుడు మేరుగుయు అంగేమ్ రోగాల సంయోగాల పై బొమ్మల తో ప్రయోజనాధికయుడు.

3. అంగేమ్ రోగాల పై బొమ్మలు:

1-4-1966 నుండి రోగాల పై బొమ్మలు ప్రయోగించాలని ప్రఖ్యాతి చేయబడింది. ప్రతి ప్రాంతం రోగాల పై బొమ్మల ప్రయోగించాలని ప్రఖ్యాతి చేయబడింది. ప్రతి ప్రాంతం రోగాల పై బొమ్మల ప్రయోగించాలని ప్రఖ్యాతి చేయబడింది. 4 అంగేమ్ రోగాల పై బొమ్మలు ప్రయోగించబడింది.

4. అంగేమ్ రోగాల సంయోగాలు:

ప్రతి సంయోగ పై బొమ్మలు ప్రయోగించబడింది. ప్రతి సంయోగ పై బొమ్మలు ప్రయోగించబడింది. ప్రతి సంయోగ పై బొమ్మలు ప్రయోగించబడింది. ప్రతి సంయోగ పై బొమ్మలు ప్రయోగించబడింది. ప్రతి సంయోగ పై బొమ్మలు ప్రయోగించబడింది. ప్రతి సంయోగ పై బొమ్మలు ప్రయోగించబడింది.
### Appendix

21st March, 1968

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>20 मेट्रिक विद्यालय वाक्य</td>
<td>17.80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>वाक्य 20 मेट्रिक विद्यालय वाक्य</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>28 मेट्रिक विद्यालय वाक्य</td>
<td>16.80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>82 मेट्रिक विद्यालय वाक्य</td>
<td>16.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>82 मेट्रिक विद्यालय वाक्य</td>
<td>24.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>82 मेट्रिक विद्यालय वाक्य</td>
<td>11.70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>82 मेट्रिक विद्यालय वाक्य</td>
<td>10.30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix.

1967-68

1968-69

1969-70

1970-71

1971-72

1972-73

1973-74

1974-75

1975-76

1976-77

1977-78

1978-79

1979-80

1980-81

1981-82

1982-83

1983-84

1984-85

1985-86

1986-87

1987-88

1988-89

1989-90

1990-91

1991-92

1992-93

1993-94

1994-95

1995-96

1996-97

1997-98

1998-99

1999-00

2000-01

2001-02

2002-03

2003-04

2004-05

2005-06

2006-07

2007-08

2008-09

2009-10

2010-11

2011-12

2012-13

2013-14

2014-15

2015-16

2016-17

2017-18

2018-19

2019-20

2020-21

2021-22

2022-23

2023-24

2024-25

2025-26
Appendix,
21st March, 1968

681

10. (a) (i) Rs. 70 only 20 paisa more.
   (ii) Rs. 70 only 20 paisa less.

11. (i) Dr. 70 only 20 paisa more.
   (ii) Dr. 70 only 20 paisa less.
12. The following table summarizes the expenditure for the year 1967-68:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>Rs. 1,000</td>
<td>Office expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 200</td>
<td>Travel expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 1,200</td>
<td>Entertainment expenses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total expenditure for the year 1967-68 was Rs. 4,400.

13. The financial report for the year 1968-69 is as follows:

- Revenue: Rs. 10,000
- Expenses: Rs. 8,600
- Profit: Rs. 1,400

The financial report indicates a healthy profit for the year 1968-69.

14. The following table summarizes the expenditure for the year 1968-69:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>Rs. 1,500</td>
<td>Office expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 300</td>
<td>Travel expenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 1,800</td>
<td>Entertainment expenses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total expenditure for the year 1968-69 was Rs. 4,600.
Appendix.

21st March, 1968.

[Text content not legible]

Appendix.

IV  అప్పుడు ఎందుకు సంఖ్య. 8020  ఊండి ఇది మందమని
 అంటింది.

ఒక ఎ 2 ఎ 3 యొకే 1938-39 లో “80 మందానం” యొకే కాదని
తెలియజేసి సంఖ్యా 7.20 ఎందుకు ఇది మందమని అంటాడాన్ని. ప్రత్యేక కాన్నడి
తెలుగు లో సంఖ్య 393)  ఎందుకు ఇది మందమని అంటాడాన్ని నిలిచి ఈ తరువాత
181.85 ఎందుకు ఇది మందమని అంటాడాన్ని. అనేక 260 ప్రత్యేక కాన్నడి
తెలుగు లో సంఖ్య 200 ఎందుకు ఇది మందమని అంటాడాన్ని. అంటాడాన్ని. అంటాడాన్ని
తెలుగు లో సంఖ్య 1000 ఎందుకు ఇది మందమని అంటాడాన్ని.

18. చిత్రాంశ దయచేసి మాఖీ తయారీ —

(1) లాబిత ప్రత్యేక తయారీ (2) తాపం ప్రాంతంలో తయారీ
(3) తాము స్థానంలో తయారీ (4) సంచాలన సమాధానం

19. ప్రత్యేక సమయంలో చాలించేది —

చాటించ సమయ ప్రారంభం సమయం ప్రడక్షిణం కార్యకారి తయారీలు లేదా
తయారీలు వ్యవసాయ సమాధానంలో ఉన్నాయని. అంటాడాన్ని (i) తాకంలో
ప్రారంభం చాలించి తయారీలు లేదా తయారీలు వ్యవసాయ సమాధానంలో
ఉన్నాయని. అంటాడాన్ని (ii) తాకంలో ప్రారంభం చాలించి తయారీలు లేదా
తయారీలు వ్యవసాయ సమాధానంలో ఉన్నాయని. (iii) తాకంలో ప్రారంభం చాలించి
తయారీలు లేదా తయారీలు వ్యవసాయ సమాధానంలో ఉన్నాయని. అంటాడాన్ని

20. శాస్త్ర వేదికల్లో ప్రత్యేక తయారీలు లేదా
తయారీలు వ్యవసాయ సమాధానంలో ఉన్నాయని. 1982-83 సంవత్సరం లో పాసం
సంఖ్య 38.91.000 ఎందుకు సంఖ్య 12 సంఖ్య చాలించి తయారీలు లేదా
తయారీలు వ్యవసాయ సమాధానంలో ఉన్నాయని.

మైదాన సమాధానం మందమని 4 ఎందుకు చాలించి తయారీలు లేదా
తయారీలు వ్యవసాయ సమాధానంలో ఉన్నాయని.

(i) తాకంలో ప్రారంభం చాలించి తయారీలు లేదా
తయారీలు వ్యవసాయ సమాధానంలో ఉన్నాయని.

(ii) తాకంలో ప్రారంభం చాలించి తయారీలు లేదా
తయారీలు వ్యవసాయ సమాధానంలో ఉన్నాయని.

(iii) తాకంలో ప్రారంభం చాలించి తయారీలు లేదా
తయారీలు వ్యవసాయ సమాధానంలో ఉన్నాయని.

(iv) తాకంలో ప్రారంభం చాలించి తయారీలు లేదా
తయారీలు వ్యవసాయ సమాధానంలో ఉన్నాయని.
Appendix.  


1935-36 రద్దు మంది జనాభా ద్వారా 88,800 రూ. లేదు రాజకీయ రద్దు ఉమ్మడి.

21.  

యొకి ప్రసిద్ధి ఉంది, 0 మి. 0 రాణాయన ప్రభావం ఉంది.

యొకి ప్రసిద్ధి ఉంది, 0 మి. 0 రాణాయన ప్రభావం ఉంది. 480 రూ. రద్దు మంది ఉంది. మార్చి

యొకి ప్రసిద్ధి ఉంది, 0 మి. 0 రాణాయన ప్రభావం ఉంది. 291.50 రూ. రడ్దు ఉంది. 1968-69 రాణాయన ప్రభావం

1967-68 రాణాయన ప్రభావం 50.00 రూ. ఉంది. 1968-69 రాణాయన ప్రభావం 50.00 రూ. ఉంది.

1966-67 రాణాయన ప్రభావం 10,000 రూ. ఉంది. 1967-68 రాణాయన ప్రభావం 91.61 రూ. ఉంది.

1965-66 రాణాయన ప్రభావం ఉంది.

యొకి ప్రసిద్ధి ఉంది, 0 మి. 0 రాణాయన ప్రభావం ఉంది. 467 రూ. రద్దు మంది. 1966-67 రాణాయన ప్రభావం 493.17 రూ. ఉంది.

22.  

యొకి ప్రసిద్ధి ఉంది, 0 మి. 0 రాణాయన ప్రభావం ఉంది.

22.  

యొకి ప్రసిద్ధి ఉంది, 0 మి. 0 రాణాయన ప్రభావం ఉంది.

23.  

యొకి ప్రసిద్ధి ఉంది, 0 మి. 0 రాణాయన ప్రభావం ఉంది.

24. 1967-68 రాణాయన ప్రభావం 10,000 రూ. ఉంది.

(i) 1967-68 రాణాయన ప్రభావం 0 రూ. 50 రూ. ఉంది. 80 రూ. రద్దు మంది 0 మి. 0 రాణాయన ప్రభావం ఉంది.

(ii) సంస్థ ఉంది, అతని సంస్థ కార్యక్రమాల పై యుగాధికారి సంస్థ ఉంది పై యుగాధికారి సంస్థ ఉంది.
21st March, 1968.

Appendix.

(iii) 4800 shares of the company's equity shares, amounting to Rs. 4,80,000, were issued on 15/1-1968 at an offer price of Rs. 24.00 per share. The paid-up capital of the company on January 1, 1968, was Rs. 6,00,000.

(vi) The company, having received Rs. 4,80,000 worth of shares, issued an additional 67/4 shares at a premium of Rs. 2.72 per share. The total paid-up capital is now Rs. 6,67,240.

(vi) Issuance of 8,000 shares at a premium of Rs. 100 per share, followed by a further allotment of 2,000 shares at Rs. 2 per share, increased the paid-up capital to Rs. 10,61,000.

(vii) The total paid-up capital is now Rs. 19,62,680.

(viii) The share capital is Rs. 2,00,000 in 9/8 shares.

25. The following changes:

- From Rs. 3.8 to Rs. 4.0.
- From Rs. 5.0 to Rs. 6.0.
- From Rs. 7.0 to Rs. 8.0.
- From Rs. 8.0 to Rs. 9.0.

26. The net income of the company, after taxes and depreciation, amounted to Rs. 20 lakh. Of this, Rs. 12,00,000 was paid as dividends. The remaining Rs. 8,00,000 was retained for expansion and development.

The net worth of the company increased from Rs. 450 lakh to Rs. 500 lakh. The company has also acquired a factory for Rs. 28,018,000. The net profit for the year ended March 31, 1968, was Rs. 36,528,000.

The net profit for the year ended March 31, 1961, was Rs. 32,450,000. The net profit for the year ended March 31, 1962, was Rs. 37,200,000. The net profit for the year ended March 31, 1963, was Rs. 40,500,000.
Appendix.

21st March, 1968.

I. 1st March, 1968.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>....</td>
<td>10,28,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. 2nd March, 1968.</td>
<td>22,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18,62,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table above shows the financial details for the months of March 1968, with a total amount of 18,62,500. The figures are for the year 1967-1968 and are presented in the manner of an appendix to the main report.
21st March, 1968.

Appendix.

(1) अङ्गणकार्यसंग्रह विवरण:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>स्थान</th>
<th>अङ्गणकार्यसंग्रह (अन्तर्गतिक)</th>
<th>मूल्य (रु.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>71,28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II</td>
<td>86,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>संयोजित अंगणकार्यसंग्रह (अन्तर्गतिक)</td>
<td>1,05,600.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>मूल्य</td>
<td>78,12,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) अङ्गणकार्य धारणाधीन निदेश:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>विवरण</th>
<th>मूल्य (रु.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>पुरातत्त्व विभाग</td>
<td>60,07,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जनसंख्या आयात (क्रमांक)</td>
<td>1,00,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मूल्य</td>
<td>1,07,08,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) अन्यायोत्तर करणात:

मासिक अन्यायोत्तर करणात निर्देशानुसार मूल्य 80.07 रु. माह 3 वेळात 60,07,800 रु. अन्तर्गतिक अवलोकित अन्यायोत्तर करणात दिलासा केलेल्या निर्देशाच्या अनुसार:

(1) स्थितिक संदर्भात:

१) विआनुभूति कारकावर मानदंडानुसार 7.88 रु. माह 4 वेळात दिलासा केलेल्या. अन्यायोत्तर करणात विपरीत संदर्भात अनुभूत वाचले अनुसार 80,07 रु. दिलासा केलेल्या.

२) पुरातत्त्व विभागातील मामल्यांत 38.60 रु. माह 2 वेळात दिलासा केलेल्या. अन्यायोत्तर करणात विपरीत संदर्भात अनुभूत वाचले अनुसार 80,07 रु. दिलासा केलेल्या.
(3) మరియాత్ ధర్మాల, ఉదాహరణ యొక్కుడు ప్రధానం దినసమయం 100 రూపాయలు అంటే ప్రతి 10 రూపాయలను మరియాత్ ధర్మాల గానీ ఉపయోగంలో ఉండతారు. శుభాకాంతి ప్రతి 100 రూపాయలకు శుభాకాంతి ప్రతి 10 రూపాయలకు ఉపయోగం ఉండతారు. శుభాకాంతి ప్రతి 100 రూపాయలకు శుభాకాంతి ప్రతి 10 రూపాయలకు ఉపయోగం ఉండతారు. శుభాకాంతి ప్రతి 100 రూపాయలకు శుభాకాంతి ప్రతి 10 రూపాయలకు ఉపయోగం ఉండతారు. శుభాకాంతి ప్రతి 100 రూపాయలకు శుభాకాంతి ప్రతి 10 రూపాయలకు ఉపయోగం ఉండతారు.

(4) మరియాత్ ధర్మాల. ఉదాహరణ యొక్కుడు ప్రధానం దినసమయం 100 రూపాయలు అంటే ప్రతి 10 రూపాయలను మరియాత్ ధర్మాల గానీ ఉపయోగంలో ఉండతారు. శుభాకాంతి ప్రతి 100 రూపాయలకు శుభాకాంతి ప్రతి 10 రూపాయలకు ఉపయోగం ఉండతారు. శుభాకాంతి ప్రతి 100 రూపాయలకు శుభాకాంతి ప్రతి 10 రూపాయలకు ఉపయోగం ఉండతారు. శుభాకాంతి ప్రతి 100 రూపాయలకు శుభాకాంతి ప్రతి 10 రూపాయలకు ఉపయోగం ఉండతారు. శుభాకాంతి ప్రతి 100 రూపాయలకు శుభాకాంతి ప్రతి 10 రూపాయలకు ఉపయోగం ఉండతారు. శుభాకాంతి ప్రతి 100 రూపాయలకు శుభాకాంతి ప్రతి 10 రూపాయలకు ఉపయోగం ఉండతారు. శుభాకాంతి ప్రతి 100 రూపాయలకు శుభాకాంతి ప్రతి 10 రూపాయలకు ఉపయోగం ఉండతారు. శుభాకాంతి ప్రతి 100 రూపాయలకు శుభాకాంతి ప్రతి 10 రూపాయలకు ఉపయోగం ఉండతారు.
Mr. Speaker, Sir,

I rise to present the Budget Demand No. XXV under the Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works for the year 1968-69. The Hon'ble Members are aware that the Community Development Programme is being implemented by the Panchayat Samithis under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959. Apart from dealing with the above programme, I would also like to briefly mention about some of the important schemes which are under implementation by the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads and provisions for which have been made under various other demands in order to give a comprehensive picture of the activities of these bodies.

The details of the provisions under this Demand are noted below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Budget Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A—Community Development Projects (Plan)</td>
<td>1,35,83,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B—National Extension Service—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Recurring expenditure on personnel retained on N.E.S. Pattern (Non-Plan)</td>
<td>2,92,05,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D—General—Training Schemes—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Schemes (Non-Plan)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Orientation and Study Centre, Rajendranagar</td>
<td>1,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Grants-in-aid to Panchayat Samithis to meet the expenditure on salaries, etc., of block personnel deputed for training</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applied Nutrition Programme (Plan)</td>
<td>12,92,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,42,80,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The funds provided under Community Development Programme will be released to the Panchayat Samithis as before on per capita basis in inverse proportion to the level of development of each Samithi so that the Samithis which are less developed could get more funds when compared to the Blocks which are better off. The Panchayat Samithis will utilise these grants on various developmental activities under Community Development Programme such as Agriculture; Animal Husbandry, Health and Rural Sanitation; Education; Communications etc., according to the felt needs of the area.

In the context of the stringent resources position resulting in reduced financial assistance, due to adverse seasonal conditions in certain parts of the State and due to non-availability of cesses to these bodies, the activities under the Community Development Programme and other allied programmes had a restricted scope during 1967-68. I have to mention this because there is a general feeling that the Panchayati Raj Bodies without adequate finances are tending to become inactive and that the staff employed therein are without adequate work. I should, however, say that the Panchayati Raj Bodies with the limited resources and facilities have strived their best to keep up the tempo of development to the extent possible particularly in the field of Agriculture. As regards staff, the Panchayat Samithis had to work with a pattern of staff to cover the different aspects of the programme under the All India pattern with a few additional functionaries with reference to the special needs of the area. While this staff would have been found to be necessary if the Samithis had the normal flow of funds to keep them fully engaged, in view of the financial limitations the need for economy on establishment has become necessary. The Government are seized of the matter and they will try every possible way of reducing the staff component in the Panchayat Samithis to co-relate the strength of staff to the work load.

The Government are considering the question of appointing the Village Level Workers as Group Executive Officers. It is proposed to put them incharge of a group of Panchayats as Executive Officers in addition to their work as Village Level Workers for the group. This would not only keep this functionary fully engaged, but also will serve the
Panchayats in improving the collections work and maintenance of accounts. This arrangement, it is hoped, would put the Village Level Worker squarely responsible for discharging the statutory functions in so far as Panchayats are concerned besides continuing him, as in the past as a development worker for the group of villages. This will also result in a considerable saving to the Government. I may also assure the House that this arrangement is not going to affect the pay and allowances of the Village Level Workers, while it will open up avenues of promotion to them.

Many Members of the House had drawn the attention of the Government in regard to the non-payment of salaries of teachers. The Hon’ble Members might recall the discussions they had during the general debate in this House wherein this aspect was fully dealt with. I only desire to reassure the House that adequate safeguards and checks have been provided and the process of payment of salaries to teachers has been streamlined. I hope this arrangement would ensure satisfaction to the teachers.

There has been criticism about the frequent transfers of teachers in the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithi Schools. The Government have issued instructions against such transfers and also reiterated them as often as was found necessary. Whenever instances of unwarranted transfers are brought to the notice of Government, necessary action is taken.

Next I would like to deal with the often repeated criticism about the negligence of the Panchayati Raj bodies in matters relating to Accounts and Audit. The Government have appointed Accounts Officer in each Zilla Parishad. Accounts Wings have been established in the Zilla Parishads under the Accounts Officers and scrutiny of all papers covering financial matters is sought to be done by them, so that accounts are properly maintained and close financial control is ensured. The Accounts Officers are also made responsible for the proper maintenance of accounts in the Panchayat Samithis in their jurisdiction. On the audit side, there was in the past a back log in audit. The Government have introduced concurrent audit of the accounts of these bodies from 1st October, 1967 by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. Under this scheme, the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads are required to send their
vouchers to the concerned District Inspector of Local Fund
Accounts every month in two batches which will be
thoroughly audited cent per cent by District Inspector and
his staff concurrently and objection statements issued by
the end of the succeeding month. The Annual Audit of Pan-
chayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads will also be done as
usual and audit reports issued by the Local Fund Audit
Department. These arrangements would ensure better
financial control and proper maintenance of accounts in
these bodies.

Applied Nutrition Programme

The Applied Nutrition Programme assisted by UNICEF,
FAO and WHO is being implemented in 30 blocks in this
State. The FAO and WHO provide expertise in the fields
of Horticulture, Poultry and Fisheries. The UNICEF assist
training institutions and Panchayat Samithis participating
in the programme as well as 3 Seed Production Centres, 2
Regional Poultry Farms and Fisheries—Inland and Marine.
The UNICEF's assistance is estimated at about Rs. 83 lakhs.

The production of protective foods is being carried out
by setting up block poultry units, village poultry units,
production of fish in the tanks where perennial water re-
sources are available, establishing school gardens and block
gardens. In the 30 Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks,
29 poultry units and 129 gardens covering an area of 171.62
acres have been established. New wells were dug in 58
gardens. Pumpsets were installed in 48 gardens so far.
The digging of wells and installation of pumpsets is in
progress in the remaining gardens. Under the programme
1,738 home gardens have been established covering an area
of 48.60 acres.

Under Marine Fisheries Development, the UNICEF has
supplied 8 Pugh engines of sixty horse power and 8 boats
have been constructed with those engines. These boats are
being operated since last 3 months—5 at Kakinada and 3
at Visakhapatnam. During this period they landed 52,696
kgs. of fish.

In order to enable the Village Women folk to play their
part in the building up of the community in the villages, 158
Mahila Mandals have been established in the 30 A.N.P.
Blocks. Out of these, 112 Mahila Mandals have been registered. To energise these Mahila Mandals, UNICEF are giving assistance of Rs. 700 each for purchasing sewing machines and other equipment required for starting small industries like coffee grinding, mat-making, tape weaving etc. Under the supervision of the members of the Mahila Mandals, feeding programme for pre-school children below 5 years of age and pregnant women and lactating mothers is being organised. They are fed with eggs produced and fish grown under this programme.

The Applied Nutrition Programme would be in operation in the 30 blocks for the period from 1966-71 and the total number of villages to be covered during the project period would be 10 in each block. Before 1971 the programme is likely to be extended to some more blocks.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Orientation and Study Centre, Rajendranagar:

The Orientation and Study Centre which was previously under the control of the Government of India has been transferred to the State Government with effect from 1st April, 1967. A provision of Rs.1.50 lakhs which the Government of India is providing as an ad hoc non-plan assistance, has been provided in the Budget for 1968-69. This Centre imparts job training to the Block Development Officers and general training to the Block Development Officers, Extension Officers, District Officers and non-officials like Presidents of Panchayat Samithis. During the year 1967-68, 246 officials and 20 elected non-officials have been trained. More elected non-officials and the officers concerned with the Panchayat Raj Institutions who have not yet undergone this training will be deputed for this training during 1968-69.

Gramasevak Training Centres:

The seven Gramasevaks Training Centres are imparting training to Village Level Workers. In the Home Science Wings attached to the Centres at Rajendranagar, Samalkot and Kalahasti, Gramasevikas are being trained.

From 1st April, 1966, the entire expenditure on these training centres is treated as committed expenditure and borne by the State Government. Under the non-Plan Budget, the provision for 1968-69 is Rs. 14.96 lakhs. Till now 6,773 Village Level Workers and 968 Gramasevikas have received their pre-Service Training.
2,900 Village Level Workers and 632 Gramasevikas have so far received Refresher Training. During 1968-69, it is proposed to impart Refresher Training to 700 Village Level Workers and 200 Gramasevikas. A sum of Rs. 3.95 lakhs has been provided under Plan Budget for Training Centres for 1968-69. 75 per cent of the non-recurring and 25 per cent of the recurring expenditure on this scheme is met by the Government of India.

During 1967-68, 35 select Village Level Workers were sent to B.Sc. (Agri.) Degree Course to the three Agricultural Colleges under the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University. 35 Village Level Workers for the above course are proposed to be deputed during 1968-69 subject to the allotment of seats by the Agricultural University. The expenditure on this scheme will be met from the provision of Rs. 3.95 lakhs provided under the Plan Budget for 1968-69 under Training Centres.

Of the seven Gramsevaks Training Centres, the Centres at Rajendranagar, Bapatla, Kalahasti and Samalkot have been upgraded for imparting Higher Training to the select Village Level Workers with a view to improve their professional competency. The entire expenditure on the scheme is met by the Government of India.

Till now 190 select Village Level Workers have been given Higher Training and 177 Village Level Workers are now undergoing training. During 1968-69 it is proposed to give Higher Training to 200 Village Level Workers.

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

14 Primary Health Centres have been established during the year 1967-68 bringing the total number of Primary Health Centres in the State to 409. To complete the targetted figure of 448 Primary Health Centres in the State, 39 Primary Health Centres have yet to be established.

MINOR IRRIGATION

(i) Normal maintenance and repairs to Minor Irrigation sources:

The proper upkeep of the Minor Irrigation sources ensures the stabilisation of existing ayacut. The Panchayati Raj Institutions are entrusted with the maintenance of tanks having below 200 acres ayacut in the Andhra area and 100 acres ayacut in the Telangana area. There are 53,817 Minor Irrigation Sources to be maintained having a
total ayacut of 15,53,904 acres. The Panchayat Samithi is taken as a unit for implementing this programme. All Minor Irrigation Sources in a block are divided into 5 cycles and every year one cycle is taken up for repairs. Thus each Minor Irrigation Source will come up for repairs once in 5 years. As per cycle system, every year 10,700 Minor Irrigation Sources have to be maintained with an ayacut of 3.11 lakhs of acres. Annually, an amount of Rs. 54.40 lakhs is required for maintenance of the sources at the rate of Rs. 3.50 per acre per annum.

A provision of Rs. 40.80 lakhs only has been made in the Budget for 1968-69.

(ii) Restoration of Breached and Abandoned Minor Irrigation Sources:

The Restoration of Breached and Abandoned Minor Irrigation Sources with an ayacut of 25 acres and less is also attended to by Panchayati Raj Bodies. There are 42,000 Minor Irrigation Sources, which are in disrepair, requiring restoration. If the above 42,000 sources are restored, an area of 9,12,000 acres can be stabilised.

From the beginning of Third Five-Year Plan, upto 1966-67 an amount of Rs. 328.64 lakhs was spent on the programme and 6,419 sources were restored and an ayacut of 99.812 acres was stabilised.

A sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for 1968-69 for the purpose as against a provision of Rs. 33.75 lakhs during 1967-68.

COMMUNICATIONS

The provision of Rs. 235.48 lakhs for the year 1968-69 is intended as grants to the local bodies for the maintenance of the existing roads and bridges and for the formation of new roads and bridges. The provision takes into account the establishment charges also. The provision under this head for the year 1967-68 was Rs. 235.93 lakhs.

NON-PLAN SCHEMES

(i) Maintenance Grant:

During 1967-68 there was a provision of Rs. 126.00 lakhs under this scheme. The provision is being utilised for the maintenance of roads under the control of the Zilla Parishads. Grants under the scheme are released with reference to the length of roads to be maintained by each Zilla Parishad. It is estimated that an annual grant of Rs. 202.75
lakhs is required towards the maintenance of these roads. But due to paucity of funds, the requisite amount could not be provided. A provision of Rs. 126.00 lakhs has been made for 1968-69.

(ii) Improvement of roads leading to sugarcane areas:

Grants are sanctioned to the concerned Zilla Parishads for construction and improvement of roads in the Sugar Factory areas to facilitate quick transport of sugarcane to the factories. A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1968-69 as was provided in 1967-68.

PLAN SCHEMES

(i) Spill-over works:

Under the scheme "Spill-over works" under all categories an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1968-69.

(ii) Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee Roads:

Grants under the scheme are released to Zilla Parishads to improve the roads in Telangana area. It was programmed to take up 5,635 kilometers of road during the Third Five-Year Plan out of which 3,381 kilometers of road has been formed.

During 1966-67, 338 kilometers of road and during 1967-68, 306 kilometers of road have been formed. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided during the year 1968-69 as was provided in 1967-68.

SPECIAL WORKS PROGRAMME FOR UTILISATION OF RURAL MAN POWER

The Rural Man Power Programme which is in operation in 106 Blocks of Andhra Pradesh, gained considerable momentum from 1965-66. During 1965-66 out of 106 blocks under this programme, as many as 78 blocks were affected by the adverse seasonal conditions and the Panchayat Samithis had taken up a number of works under the Rural Man Power Programme to relieve the drought conditions and they have incurred more expenditure than the provision allotted by the Government of India during each year from 1965-66. The total releases up to 31st March 1967 by the Government of India since the inception of the programme is Rs. 197.67 lakhs while the State Government released a sum of Rs. 286.11 lakhs during the same period. The expenditure incurred during the above period is
Rs. 281.93 lakhs. Therefore still an amount of about Rs. 84.25 lakhs is due and this amount has to be reimbursed by the Government of India to meet the expenditure already incurred by Panchayat Samithis.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND PIPED WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

(i) Rural Water Supply Schemes:

Provision of safe and adequate drinking water supply in the villages in the State is being given high priority by the Government. According to a survey conducted at the commencement of the Third Five-Year Plan safe drinking water facilities were either not available or were inadequate in 31,873 villages and hamlets out of the total number of 41,395 villages and hamlets in the State.

During the Third Five-Year Plan a total amount of Rs. 485.89 lakhs was made available and 12,000 villages and hamlets were provided with drinking water facilities. At the beginning of 1966-67 there were still 19,873 villages and hamlets to be covered costing a sum of Rs. 8.5 crores. During the year 1966-67 an amount of Rs. 122.45 lakhs was released to Panchavat Samithis and 2,500 villages and hamlets were provided with drinking water wells. In 1967-68 the amount provided for this purpose was Rs. 70.48 lakhs. During 1967-68, 1,450 villages and hamlets have been provided with drinking water wells. The works are in progress in 11,459 villages and hamlets. The provision for 1968-69 is Rs. 21.02 lakhs only.

(ii) Piped Water Supply Schemes:

The programme of the provision of Piped Water Supply in rural areas was taken up during the Third Five-Year Plan. During this period, the Government approved proposals for the investigation and preparation of detailed estimates for 969 schemes. In view of the drastic reduction in the provision in the State Budget and in the quantum of assistance coming from the Government of India, it has been possible to take up the execution of 234 schemes only at an estimated cost of Rs. 195.95 lakhs. Of these, 54 schemes have been completed so far. It is proposed to complete 60 schemes during 1968-69 out of the 180 schemes which are in various stages of progress.
A sum of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1968-69.

(iii) Water supply schemes in the former Town Committee areas of Telangana:

58 schemes were approved by Government for investigation of Piped Water Supply Schemes in the former Town Committees of Telangana districts. Of these, 28 schemes have been taken up for execution. 4 schemes at Kamareddy, Sangareddy, Alwal and Ibrahimpatnam have so far been completed while three more schemes are expected to be completed shortly. In addition, 14 schemes are likely to be completed during the next financial year for which a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been made as against a provision of Rs. 64.25 lakhs in 1967-68.

The Water Supply Schemes in the Telangana area have fulfilled a long felt need. In almost all these areas, water scarcity is acute. The pace of progress had to be slowed down due to paucity of funds. Action has, however, been taken to step up the progress by providing additional funds.

PRIZE COMPETITION SCHEME

The Prize Competition Scheme, which was introduced in 1961 with a view to give an incentive for Panchayati Raj Bodies to develop their resources and to carry out various developmental activities with the help and co-operation of the people is being implemented. A sum of Rs. 7.46 lakhs has been provided during 1968-69.

MATCHING GRANTS

The scheme of sanctioning Matching Grants to Gram Panchayats for good collection of taxes is being continued year after year from 1964-65.

A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made for 1968-69.
700 21st March, 1968.  
Appendix

అయితే అధ్యాయం

ప్రయాణఫలిత పత్రిక మధ్య నిలుపబడిన పత్రిక, సాధనా పత్రిక నిమిషం, 
ప్రయాణఫలితత్వయుగం సంవత్సరం 1968-69 
ధాన్య సెం. XXV....మం. 4,42,80,000

ప్రతి మాసం ఇచ్చిను:

1968-69 సాంవత్సరిక ప్రయాణఫలిత పత్రిక నిలుపబడిన పత్రిక, సాధనా పత్రిక 
నిమిషం, ప్రయాణఫలితత్వయుగం సంవత్సరం 1968 సంవత్సరం 
ప్రియసాధనా కుంభికా పత్రిక నిలుపబడింది. అప్పుడు 
సంవత్సరం పత్రికలు సాధనా కుంభికా పత్రికలు ఈ 
సంవత్సరం నిమిషం పత్రికలు అప్పుడు 
జరిగాలి. సంవత్సరం ప్రయాణఫలిత పత్రికలు ఈ 
పత్రికలు ఇచ్చి ఉండాయి. 

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(i) అధికారిక నిర్ధారణ వంటి మార్గాలను ప్రతిష్ఠించాలనుండి:

పిన్నా పరిస్థితి అధికారులు చాలా వాటికి అధికారాలు కలిగినాయనం. అయితే ప్రతిపాదిత అధికారాలు చాలా వాటికి అధికారాలు కలిగినాయనం. అధికారం ప్రతిష్ఠించాలనుండి:


ప్రతిష్ఠిత నిర్ధారణలు 100 ఎకరాలు ప్రతిష్ఠించాలనుండి: 80, 150, 160, 180, 180, 148 ఎకరాలు ప్రతిష్ఠించాలనుండి.


Appendix

To the Board of Directors,

March 21, 1968

The Board of Directors,

This is to certify that the annual accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 1968, have been approved by the Board and are to be submitted to the members for their approval.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]

[Company Name]

(1) అది రేము కావు:

"అది రేము కావు" అనే ప్రశ్నకు ప్రత్యేకంగా సంపాదించిన 1966-67 సంవత్సరానికి రూ. 5,635 వివరపు ప్రత్యేకంగా సంపాదించిన 1967-68 సంవత్సరానికి 18.00 రూపాణి సంపాదించారు.

(2) అంచెన్నార ప్రత్యేకంగా మారుతుంది:

అంచెన్నార ప్రత్యేకంగా మారుతుంది కారణంగా మారుతుంది సంపాదించారు. మారుతుంది ప్రత్యేకంగా 60.00 రూపాణి సంపాదించారు. 1966-67 సంవత్సరానికి 5,635 రూపాణి అంచెన్నార ప్రత్యేకంగా సంపాదించారు. 1967-68 సంవత్సరానికి 8,881 రూపాణి ప్రత్యేకంగా సంపాదించారు.

1966-67 సంవత్సరానికి 838 రూపాణి, 1967-68 సంవత్సరానికి 8.06 రూపాణి తమ్ముడు సంపాదించారు. 1966-67 సంవత్సరానికి రూ. 5.00 మొదలు సంపాదించారు. 1967-68 సంవత్సరానికి రూ. 5.00 మొదలు సంపాదించారు.

Appendix

(1) 1967-68  

(i) 1968, 11 மாதம் முதலில்த், இரு மாதம் முதலில்த்

(ii) இரு மாதம் முதலில்த், 1967-68  

(iii) 1967-68  

(iv) 1968, 11 மாதம் முதலில்த், இரு மாதம் முதலில்த்

1967-68 2$4 the 75-00 mare $4 75.00. An additional 10.0000 mare 160 75-00 1968-69 2$4 the 75-00 mare 150.00.

1968-69 2$4 the 75-00 mare 220.00 150.00.

(iii) Issue of bonds $2 75-00 on 2$4 the 75-00 mare 150.00. The directors on the 75-00 mare 150.00. The amount received was $2 7.50 on 2$4 the 75-00 mare 150.00. The amount received was 100.00 on 2$4 the 75-00 mare 150.00.

1968-69 2$4 the 75-00 mare 200.00.

1967-68 2$4 the 75-00 mare 150.00.

1968-69 2$4 the 75-00 mare 200.00.
NOTES ON THE DEMAND FOR GRANTS FOR MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION 1968-69

DEMAND XL ON MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

SPEAKER, SIR,

I rise to move the Demand No. XL on Municipal Administration for the year 1968-69:

Municipalities:

The 80 Municipalities in the State are classified into 5 grades namely, III, II, I, Special and Selection Grade Municipalities according to their income. There are now 4 Selection Grade, 6 Special Grade, 15 I Grade, 13 II Grade and 42 III Grade Municipalities in the State.

Elections:

Ordinary elections to a number of Municipal Councils, due to be held in the year 1965, were postponed under the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Municipalities (Postponement of Elections) Act, 1965, viz., Act No. 28 of 1965 owing to National Emergency. Ordinary Elections to 64 Municipalities in Telangana and Andhra areas, have been completed in the month of September 1967 under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1965, by marking system of voting which is a novel feature in Municipal Elections. The elected councillors of these municipalities have assumed office on 1st October, 1967. Arrangements are being made to hold elections in the Municipalities of Rajahmundry, Palacole and Narsapur where the elections were postponed due to Godavari Pushkaram in September, 1967, so as to enable the elected Councillors to come into office on 1st April, 1968. As regards Kovur, elections to which were also postponed in view of Godavari Pushkaram, it has been decided to postpone the elections further so as to enable the new Councillors to come into office on 1st August, 1968, and the reason that Veerulur and Nanadamur villages ordered to be excluded from the municipality stand excluded from 1st April, 1968 and that Arungabad village is proposed to be included in it as from 1st April, 1968. Action has also been taken to conduct elections to the newly constituted Kavali Municipality to facilitate the elected Councillors to come into office on 1st April, 1968.

Grants to Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad:

A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been provided during 1968-69 towards payment of grant in aid to Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad for improvement of traffic conditions. A sum
Appendix

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of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has also been provided during 1968-69 as grant in aid to the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad for capital works. The Corporation is also being sanctioned a grant in aid of about Rs. 5.20 lakhs every year to meet the extra costs consequent to the revision of scale of pay of its employees and the merger of Dearness Allowance with pay. In addition to this grant a grant of Rs. 14,50,000 was sanctioned to the Corporation for the year 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 towards 50 percent cost of enhanced rates of Dearness Allowance and interim relief.

Grants and Loans to Municipalities:

As the financial position of Municipalities is not sound enough to meet the extra cost due to implementation of the revised scales of pay and allowances of the Municipal employees, the Government decided to meet 50 percent of the extra cost incurred by the Municipalities and the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad on the payment of difference of Central rates and State rates of Dearness Allowance for a period of three years from 1st January, 1967 after which the position will be reviewed. Hence a provision of Rs. 18.20 lakhs has been made in the Budget estimate for 1968-69.

Loans are also being sanctioned to Municipalities for execution of Water supply and Drainage schemes, construction of roads, bridges, markets, buildings, etc.

A provision of Rs. 3,00,000 for loans for the construction of roads, bridges, markets, buildings, etc., including Rs. 75,000 for execution of Town Planning Schemes and a provision of Rs. 40,71,500 for loans for Water Supply and Drainage Schemes and for other Public Health purposes have been made in the Budget Estimate.

Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes:

Forty three Municipalities have been provided with protected water supply facilities by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. Hyderabad Corporation and Vijayawada Municipality have been provided with underground drainage facilities partially. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to extend protected water supply to another 10 Municipalities and provide partial underground drainage for six more Municipalities. During 1966-67, the first year of the Fourth Plan, the bulk of Rs. 190 lakhs allocated, was spent on the schemes of Visakhapatnam Water Supply Improvements (Thatipudi Reservoir Scheme) for making available an additional quantity of 100 lakh gallons of water...
per day and for meeting the water supply demands of the Visakhapatnam Municipality, various other Organisations, Institutions and the Industries, springing up in and around Visakhapatnam. This scheme was completed and water made available on 31st March, 1967. During the year 1967-68 a provision of Rs. 67.00 lakhs was made for 5 spill-over Water Supply Schemes and 3 Drainage Schemes. The Vijayawada Drainage Scheme and Eluru Drainage Scheme are expected to be completed by March, 1968.

Due to paucity of funds, provision has been made only for 6 spill-over water supply schemes and one drainage scheme during 1968-69. No provision could be made for any new scheme. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1968-69 for finalising the Thatipudi Scheme account and to take care of 10 per cent cut contemplated by the Government in the Budget Estimate for 1967-68.

Local Government Service:

The service conditions of the staff working in the Municipalities in the Andhra and Telangana areas continued to be different.

The Municipal employees in the Telangana area are eligible for pension benefits. Orders have been issued extending with effect from 1st April, 1967 the pension scheme to the Municipal Employees in Andhra area.

Unlike in the Andhra area, there is a Local Government service in the Telangana area and a separate Local Government Service Fund is constituted for the purpose of payment of salaries, etc., to the members of the service. The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and the Municipalities in the Telangana area contribute to this fund to the extent of actual annual expenditure incurred by them on such staff.

The provision of Rs. 11,17,700 in the Budget is for payment of salaries to the members of the Local Government service working in the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad. Similarly, a provision of Rs. 1,07,600 has been made for payment of salaries to Sanitary Inspectors working in the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and Municipalities.

Appellate Commissioner:

An Appellate Commissioner has been appointed to dispose of tax appeals in Municipalities and it is expected that
the Appellate Commissioner will dispose off the tax appeals in an efficient way and on uniform standards. This new arrangement, in effect, results in the expeditious disposal of tax appeals and in stepping up of the finances of the Municipalities.

Sanction of Loans from Municipal Common Good Fund:

The Advisory Committee constituted under sub-section (3) of Section 6 of the Andhra Pradesh Urban Areas (Surcharge on Property Tax) Act, 1958 met twice at Hyderabad during 1967 and recommended to Government for the sanction of loans to certain Municipalities, and Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad from the Municipal Common Good Fund. The above recommendations of the said Advisory Committee are under consideration.

Diploma and Orientation Course for Municipal Employees etc.:

Municipal Employees have been deputed to undergo one year Diploma Course in Local Self-Government and Officers and Non-officials from Municipal Councils to undergo a brief Orientation Course at the Osmania University. The first batch of employees of certain Municipalities have already undergone the course in Local Self-Government for one year. Some Officers, Chairmen and Councillors have also undergone the Orientation Course last year. These Diploma and Orientation Courses have been started for the first time at Hyderabad, with the active co-operation from the Local Bodies.

Town Planning:

The 45 Town Planning Schemes have been sanctioned are in various stages of execution. In addition to these there are 152 detailed Town Planning Schemes in 33 Municipalities. With a view to quicken the process of development further piecemeal developments have been taken up for areas where there is Urban decay and concentration. Necessary loans are being advanced to Municipalities for this purpose.

The preparation of Master Plan for Towns having more than 1.00 lakh population has been taken up during the end of the Third Plan period for the towns of Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Warangal, Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Eluru and Machilipatnam. The surveys have been completed in all these towns and planning proposals are under progress.
The preparation of the Master Plan has been completed in all respects as far as Vijayawada is concerned and the Planning proposals and report is finalised.

A special Planning Unit has been set up at Visakhapatnam attached to the Town Planning Trust and drafting of Planning proposals are under finalisation. Physical survey of the Anakapalle and Bhimunipatnam which fall within a 20 mile belt of Visakhapatnam has been taken up as a part of the regional plan and completed.

The Development Plan Rules under the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955 have been notified by the Government and the Master Plan will soon be finalised.

Planning proposals are under drafting in respect of Warangal, Kakinada, Eluru, Machilipatnam and Rajahmundry.

Survey for preparation of the Master Plan has been taken up for Nellore and Kurnool during 1967-68 and Adoni, Tenali, Nizamabad and few more towns will be taken up during the next year.

A phased programme has been drawn up for the taking up a Master Plan to cover all the Municipalities of the State having a population of over half a lakh.

The expenditure on the preparation of Master Plans is being met by 100 per cent grant by the Government of India.

The Town Planning Department has also prepared and furnished 15 detailed Town Planning Schemes, 42 layouts in scheme areas and 98 layouts in non-scheme areas of the Municipalities. In addition designs for Municipal Offices, Zilla Parishad Office, Panchayat Samihis Offices, Schools, Bus stands, Family Planning and Public Health Centres, Slum Clearance tenements, the Middle Income Group Houses, Lower Income Group Houses and stadiums have been prepared and furnished to the various local bodies.

After undertaking physical and Socio Economic Survey, 16 Master Plans for Village Housing Project have been prepared during the year and 455 Master Plans have been furnished to the villages selected under the scheme. A sum of Rs. 1,26,100 for a Rural Housing Cell under Town Planning Department is provided.
Appendix

Andhra Pradesh Housing Board:

The Andhra Pradesh Housing Board was constituted with effect from 1st July, 1960 for the purpose of executing Housing Schemes and to make them available to the public on hire purchase basis.

The Housing Board have since its formation taken up 3,429 houses for construction under various housing schemes of which 2,719 have been completed and the remaining 710 houses are at various stages of construction.

During the current year the Government have released an amount of Rs. 3,37,500 as loan to the Housing Board for construction of houses under Low Income Group Housing Scheme (Plan). In addition to this an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs each under Low Income Group Housing and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes has been released to the Housing Board from the loan amount received from the Life Insurance Corporation of India during 1967-68 and a further sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs allocated to the Board under Land Acquisition and Development Scheme from the Life Insurance Corporation Funds is proposed to be released early during the next financial year under non-plan as loan.

During the year 1968-69, the Housing Board proposes to take up construction of 1,720 houses under Middle Income Group, Low Income Group Housing Schemes and housing programme for weaker sections of the community in the twin cities at an estimated cost of Rs. 286.50 lakhs. Fifty flats are proposed to be taken up at Barkatpura at a cost of Rs. 12.00 lakhs and one block of shops and flats for commercial and residential purpose is proposed to be constructed at Domalguda near Hussain Sagar tank bund at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. Construction of multi-storeyed buildings for commercial and residential purpose at Mokarramjahi road development scheme is in progress costing about Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

The Government have been making a grant to the Board every year of a sum equivalent to its administrative expenses and a provision of Rs. 10,69,700 is made in the Budget for the year 1968-69 for the purpose.
Slum Clearance Scheme:

Slum Clearance Improvement Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme is eligible for Central Assistance to the extent of 87\% per cent i.e., 50 per cent Central loan and 37 per cent Central Subsidy with effect from 1st April, 1966 and the balance of 12\% per cent has to be met either by the State Government or the local body concerned. During the year 1967-68, Government of India have communicated a Central Assistance of Rs. 38.50 lakhs (Rs. 22.00 lakhs under loans and Rs. 16.5 lakhs under grants) for the slum clearance scheme.

This amount is proposed to be utilised for releasing loans and grants to the spill-over schemes and new schemes of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and the Municipalities.

The following Slum Clearance Projects of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation and the Municipalities have been completed:

*Hyderabad Municipal Corporation:*

1. Khairatabad Slum Clearance Project.
2. Bagh-e-Amberpet Slum Clearance Project.
3. Chaderghat Slum Clearance Project.

*Municipalities:*

2. Old Guntur Project and Israilpet Projects of Guntur Municipality.
3. Narendradev Colony Project of Tenali Municipality.

Kabadigudem Project of Eluru Municipality is under execution. The Nizamabad Municipality and Bhimavaram Municipality have formulated Slum Clearance Projects. The Vijayawada Municipality has formulated Kasturi Bai Slum Improvement Project and Kumari Kunta Slum Improvement Project and they are proposed to be taken up during this year.

*Town Planning Trust, Visakhapatnam:*

In view of the fast development taking place at Visakhapatnam, and its vicinity there is urgent need for planned and orderly growth of development for which
necessary technical assistance, and adequate funds are needed. The Town Planning Trust at Visakhapatnam, continued preparation and execution of housing schemes, Town Planning Schemes and Road Development Scheme. A Special Master Plan Unit was sanctioned to the Town Planning Trust in 1965 and the expenditure on it is being met from the grants made available by the Government of India. A Master Plan for the entire town and vicinity is being prepared and will be completed shortly. In addition, with the funds provided by the Government, the Trust has taken up the construction of houses under Low Income Group Housing Scheme and Middle Income Group Housing Scheme and 75 houses under Low Income Group Housing Scheme and 50 houses under Middle Income Group Housing Scheme were completed. About 300 acres of land has been acquired so far and 120 acres of land is being acquired by the Trust for developing housing schemes. There is acute housing shortage at Vizag in relation to the present population and anticipated population caused due to industrialisation. There is a proposal for grant of Rs. 14.00 lakhs loan to the Town Planning Trust out of the loan obtained by the Government from Life Insurance Corporation of India for acquisition of land for housing schemes. The Trust has notified nearly 32 detailed Town Planning Schemes under Section 12 of Andhra Pradesh Town Planning Act, 1920 and completed preparation of all these detailed Town Planning Schemes. Already 18 Town Planning Schemes have been published and submitted to the Government for sanction through proper channel. These detailed Town Planning Schemes cover almost the entire area of the town as stood prior to 31st March, 1965. The Town Planning Trust has acquired vacant lands at various places within the Municipal limits and developed into house plots and sold to nearly 137 Middle Income Group and 158 Low Income Group families. Residential buildings are now gradually coming up in these plots. About 270 developed plots are ready for allotment. In addition to the above schemes the Town Planning Trust proposes to undertake schemes like shopping and commercial centres, slum clearance schemes, etc., for the benefit of the population of the fast growing town and the population depending upon the industries which are fast developing on the peripheries of the developed areas of the town.
21st March, 1968.

Appendix

1668-69 నాటకాలు వరకు మామిడిలో నిర్మాణం చేయబడిన నిర్మాణ విభాగం

నిర్మాణ విభాగం సాహిత్య ఎక్సెస్సు రా.

1668-69 నాటకాలు వరకు మామిడిలో నిర్మాణం చేయబడిన నిర్మాణ విభాగం రా. XL

వారి రాయల్ స్టాడియం మామిడిలో నిర్మాణం చేయబడిన నిర్మాణ విభాగం రా. XL 50 సంవత్సరాల కలిగి ఉంది.

విభాగం

వారి రాయల్ స్టాడియం మామిడిలో నిర్మాణం చేయబడిన నిర్మాణ విభాగం రా. 80 సంవత్సరాల కలిగి ఉంది. అందులు అన్ని సంవత్సరాలు ప్రాతిముడి III; II, I, రేటి, రేటి III నిర్మాణం ప్రాంతాలు ఈ సంవత్సరాలు. అందులు రేటి సంవత్సరాలు ప్రాంతాలు 4, రేటి సంవత్సరాలు 6, I సంవత్సరాలు 15, II సంవత్సరాలు 18, III సంవత్సరాలు 42 సంవత్సరాల కలిగి ఉంది.

సమయానుగ్యాంకం


1968 మాండిలో మామిడిలో నిర్మాణం చేయబడిన నిర్మాణ విభాగం రా.


1971 మాండిలో మామిడిలో నిర్మాణం చేయబడిన నిర్మాణ విభాగం రా.

1972 మాండిలో మామిడిలో నిర్మాణం చేయబడిన నిర్మాణ విభాగం రా.


1975 మాండిలో మామిడిలో నిర్మాణం చేయబడిన నిర్మాణ విభాగం రా.


1979 మాండిలో మామిడిలో నిర్మాణం చేయబడిన నిర్మాణ విభాగం రా.


1982 మాండిలో మామిడిలో నిర్మాణం చేయబడిన నిర్మాణ విభాగం రా.

1983 మాండిలో మామిడిలో నిర్మాణం చేయబడిన నిర్మాణ విభాగం రా.

1984 మాండిలో మామిడిలో నిర్మాణం చేయబడిన నిర్మాణ విభాగం రా.

1985 మాండిలో మామిడిలో నిర్మాణం చేయబడిన నిర్మాణ విభాగం రా.
Appendix

21st March, 1968.

From:

To:

Re:

10,000 to be released in blocks of Rs. 2,000 each.

Rs. 20,000 to be released in blocks of Rs. 4,000 each.

Rs. 5,000 to be released in blocks of Rs. 1,000 each.

Rs. 2,000 to be released in blocks of Rs. 500 each.

Rs. 1,000 to be released in blocks of Rs. 200 each.

Rs. 500 to be released in blocks of Rs. 100 each.

Rs. 200 to be released in blocks of Rs. 50 each.

Rs. 100 to be released in blocks of Rs. 20 each.

Rs. 50 to be released in blocks of Rs. 10 each.

Rs. 20 to be released in blocks of Rs. 5 each.

Rs. 10 to be released in blocks of Rs. 2 each.

Rs. 5 to be released in blocks of Rs. 1 each.

Rs. 1 to be released in blocks of 50 paise each.

Rs. 50 to be released in blocks of 10 paise each.

Rs. 10 to be released in blocks of 5 paise each.

Rs. 5 to be released in blocks of 2 paise each.

Rs. 1 to be released in blocks of 1 paise each.
Appendix

21st March, 1968

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మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకంగా సంఖ్యలు సమాచారాలు కంప్యూటరులో ఉండటంతో, ఆ సంఖ్యలను ఉపయోగించాలని సూచిస్తే ఇది ఎందుకు సమాచారం ఆధారంగా ఉంది. ఆ సంఖ్యలను ఉపయోగించాలడానికి ప్రత్యేకమైన ఆధారానికి ఉపయోగించాలని ప్రధాన ఆధారంగా ఉంది. ఆ సంఖ్యలను ఉపయోగించాలని ప్రత్యేకంగా సమాచారం ఆధారంగా ఉంది.

మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకంగా సంఖ్యలు సమాచారాలు కంప్యూటరులో ఉండటంతో, ఆ సంఖ్యలను ఉపయోగించాలని సూచిస్తే ఇది ఎందుకు సమాచారం ఆధారంగా ఉంది. ఆ సంఖ్యలను ఉపయోగించాలడానికి ప్రత్యేకమైన ఆధారానికి ఉపయోగించాలని ప్రధాన ఆధారంగా ఉంది. ఆ సంఖ్యలను ఉపయోగించాలని ప్రత్యేకంగా సమాచారం ఆధారంగా ఉంది.

1968 అట్లెసిటీ లేదా ప్రాగా (యూరోపీయ రాష్ట్రాలు) అయితే 8 మార్చి (సంవత్సరం) నాటికి లేదా 1967 అట్లెసిటీ అయితే 7 మార్చి (సంవత్సరం) అరుదు అయితే 6 మార్చి (సంవత్సరం) అవసరం ఉంది.

మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకంగా సంఖ్యలు సమాచారాలు కంప్యూటరులో ఉండటంతో, ఆ సంఖ్యలను ఉపయోగించాలని సూచిస్తే ఇది ఎందుకు సమాచారం ఆధారంగా ఉంది. ఆ సంఖ్యలను ఉపయోగించాలడానికి ప్రత్యేకమైన ఆధారానికి ఉపయోగించాలని ప్రధాన ఆధారంగా ఉంది. ఆ సంఖ్యలను ఉపయోగించాలని ప్రత్యేకంగా సమాచారం ఆధారంగా ఉంది.

అట్లెసిటీ లేదా ప్రాగా (యూరోపీయ రాష్ట్రాలు) అయితే 8 మార్చి (సంవత్సరం) నాటికి లేదా 1967 అట్లెసిటీ అయితే 7 మార్చి (సంవత్సరం) అరుదు అయితే 6 మార్చి (సంవత్సరం) అవసరం ఉంది.

అట్లెసిటీ లేదా ప్రాగా (యూరోపీయ రాష్ట్రాలు) అయితే 8 మార్చి (సంవత్సరం) నాటికి లేదా 1967 అట్లెసిటీ అయితే 7 మార్చి (సంవత్సరం) అరుదు అయితే 6 మార్చి (సంవత్సరం) అవసరం ఉంది.
722  1st March, 1968  Appendix

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The events mentioned.

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Appendix

21st March, 1968

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AGRICKULTURE DEMAND 1968-69

SPEAKER SIR,

The budget estimate of 1969-69 provides for a gross demand of Rs. 623.95 lakhs under revenue account for agriculture, of which Rs. 256.60 lakhs is under plan and Rs. 367.35 lakhs is under non-plan.

Agricultural Production:

In the context of a rapidly growing population and an overall deficit of foodgrains, the problem of raising substantially the existing levels of agricultural production which are among the lowest in the world, is of crucial importance. The introduction of High Yielding Varieties which are capable of taking higher dose of fertilisers and giving higher yields, may be viewed as a significant breakthrough in this context. This new farm strategy of Agricultural Development holds a promise for the future for securing substantial increase in food output, provided the production in puts and credit facilities keep pace with the increasing demands.

With the execution of various developmental programmes during the year 1966-67, an additional foodgrains production potential of 6.08 lakh tonnes was created over the base level foodgrains production level of 73.43 lakh tonnes in 1965-66. During the year 1967-68, despite long spell of drought for about a month in August-September during kharif season and the failure of the North-East Monsoon rains in the coastal districts, the results have been encouraging and it is estimated that an additional foodgrains production potential of 6.14 lakh tonnes would be created. The programme for the year 1968-69 envisages creation of 6.23 lakh tonnes of additional production of foodgrains exclusively for the various developmental programmes to be implemented by the Department of Agriculture.

High Yielding Varieties Programme:

High Yielding Varieties Programme of food crops was introduced for the first time during the year 1966-67. It involves skilful application of inputs especially fertilisers and pest control measures, the application of which has to be done judiciously making use of modern science and technology. Unlike traditional varieties, the High Yielding Varieties absorb more nutrients and give high yields. It has been demonstrated that by growing High Yielding Varieties, it is possible to get a yield of 8 to 10 tonnes of grain per hectare in a year. J. R. S. rice which was introduced in this country from Philippines in the rabi season of 1966-67 and described as ‘Wonder Rice’ is becoming increasingly popular with the farmers of the State. Under ideal management, this variety has given a record net yield of 5.5 quintals or 5.25 tonnes of paddy grain per acre in kharif season of 1967-68 in the holding of Sri Lakshmikantha Reddy of Sirampally village of Nizamabad district. It is programmed to cover more than 2 lakh acres by this variety before the end of 1967-68 rabi season. During 1968-69, it is expected to cover an area of 7 lakh acres with this variety.

Under the High Yielding Varieties Programme, this State expects to cover 9.00 lakh acres by 1970-71 of which rice will account for 3.50 lakh acres, Hybrid Jowar 5.00 lakh acres, Hybrid Bajra 2.00
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lakh acres and Hybrid Maize 100 lakh acres. The additional production potential of foodgrains that would be created by the High Yielding Varieties alone will be about 18 lakh tonnes, out of the total of 33.80 lakh tonnes targeted to be achieved under all programmes by the end of Fourth plan. During 1966-69, the programme under all High Yielding Varieties is to cover 20.25 lakh acres. Of this rice accounts for 15 lakh acres, Hybrid Jowar 3 lakh acres, Hybrid Bajra 1.50 lakh acres and Hybrid Maize 0.75 lakh acres. To ensure success of this programme, the inputs namely, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, and credit, etc., will be made available to the farmers in time. Special allotment of fertilisers for this programme has also been made by the Government of India.

Seed Farms:

With a view to make the State self-sufficient regarding the supply of foundation seed, the Department has established 31 large sized State Seed Multiplication Farms in various districts for the production of foundation seed over an area of 6,214 acres, (i.e., 3,462 wet and 3,052 acres dry) after closing down the small sized uneconomic and leased farms during 1967-68. These are under various stages of development.

Multiplication and distribution of improved seeds of food grain crops:

Good seed offers scope for stepping up production by 10 to 15 per cent. The Department is, therefore, undertaking adequate measures to ensure timely supply of pure and viable seed in required quantities to the ryots. Besides undertaking multiplication of foundation seed on State Seed Multiplication Farms, the Department also encourages the Registered Seed Growers for multiplication of foundation seed on their holdings under the technical supervision of the Departmental staff.

During the year 1967-68, the Department has programmed to distribute 22,650 tonnes of High yielding varieties of paddy, Hybrid Maize, Jowar and Bajra and 22,725 tonnes of seed under normal Improved varieties of paddy, millets and pulses. The programme under normal improved varieties envisages coverage of new as well as old areas. For the year 1968-69, there is a programme to make available 24,420 tonnes of seed under High yielding varieties programme and 7,420 tonnes of seed under normal improved varieties of food grains crops.

Seed Stores:

In order to make the food production programme a success, it is essential to supply improved seed; pesticides, improved agricultural implements and fertilisers at vantage points to cultivators. Keeping this in view, it was programmed to construct one seed store at each block. So far 422 such seed stores have been constructed and remaining 5 seed stores are under various stages of completion and the construction work will be over by 31 March 1968. Besides these, it has been programmed to construct seed stores on each large sized seed farm for storing foundation seed, implements, etc., and so far 14 such seed stores have been constructed. During 1967-68, 5 seed stores are under construction and 7 seed stores will be constructed during 1968-69.
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So far 60 Agricultural Officers and Block Development Officers, 152 Agricultural Extension Officers, 21 Assistant Agricultural Engineers and 64 Agricultural Engineering Supervisors have undergone training at the Centre.

There is also need to improve the knowledge and efficiency of the village level field staff of the Agriculture and Panchayati Raj Departments in the handling of Different types of plant protection appliances during large scale pest attacks. This category of staff should be well acquainted with the operational details and maintenance of sprayers and dusters used in pest control in their tracts. For this purpose, the Plant Protection Training Centre, Hyderabad conducts training programme at district headquarters also. So far 5 districts, viz., Mahboobnagar, Warangal, Karimnagar, Nalgonda and Medak were covered and in these 5 districts a total number of 184 Village level workers, 110 fieldmen, 57 kamgars and maistrees and 12 Engineering Operating staff were trained in the handling of Plant Protection equipment.

During 1968-69, the programme is to train 50 officers and 120 Assistants. In addition, short training courses on specific subjects of Plant Protection will be held for the benefit of the Agricultural Extension Officers, Gramsevaks and field staff of the Department and about 300 subordinates will be trained under this training programme.

Centrally sponsored schemes under plant protection:

(a) Control of pest and disease epidemics.—One of the serious crop pests in Andhra Pradesh which occurs in epidemic form is the Red Hairy Caterpillar on Groundnut. The pest occurs at all stages of the crop from the seedling right up to the pod formation stage. If not checked and controlled in time, the pest assumes very serious epidemic form devastating vast acres of groundnut crops. Caterpillars which are hairy appear in millions and swarm from field to field and village to village. It is not possible for a single cultivator or group of cultivators to control the pest. Therefore, control measures must be organised on a large scale, under a single agency on a campaign basis.

During 1966-67, the Centrally sponsored pilot project for control of pest epidemics was sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs. The scheme was successfully implemented against the Red Hairy Caterpillar on groundnut on 60,000 acres. As a result of the operation during 1966-67, the pest epidemic was controlled in many places in time and crops were saved.

(b) Rat Eradication.—The Government of India have allocated Rs. 3.60 lakhs for rat eradication scheme for the year 1967-68 envisaging control operations over 1.7 million acres covering all the districts in the State.

Intensive agricultural district programme in West Godavari district:

The Intensive Agricultural District Programme in the West Godavari district has been in operation in the State for over seven years. It envisages supply of inputs like improved seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, and credit to farmers based on the individual production plans besides providing technical advice to the farmers through a package approach. The fertiliser recommendations to the various
Establishment of Andhra Pradesh State Seed Corporation:

Use of pure and viable seed ensures healthy crop growth. In order to achieve this, the farmers should be supplied with certified seed and there is urgent need to cover appreciable area with such pure and viable seed. The working group constituted by the Government of India have considered favourably the proposals for the establishment of Seed Corporation at the State level to deal with certified seed of major crops. In pursuance of this decision, a scheme for the establishment of Andhra Pradesh State Seed Corporation has been drawn up on the lines indicated in the model scheme furnished by the Govt. of India and a token provision of Rs. 2.30 lakhs is tentatively provided for 1968-69.

Supply position of fertilisers:

During 1967-68, it has been programmed to distribute a quantity of 1.9 lakh tonnes of Nitrogenous fertilisers in terms of Ammonium Sulphate. Against this, Government of India have allotted 7.93 lakhs tonnes and so far a quantity of 1.55 lakh tonnes in terms of ammonium sulphate has already been supplied to this State up to the end of 31st December 1967. The balance also is expected to be received during the last quarter of the financial year. The supply position being very satisfactory the procedure for distribution of fertilisers have been liberalised. Under the liberalised procedures of nitrogenous fertilisers, the State quota from pool fertilisers is earmarked to co-operative and private traders including manure making firms, in the ratio of 70:30. All distribution agencies are permitted to distribute the fertilisers freely to the farmers without any permits. During this year, a quantity of 3.91 lakh tonnes in terms of Ammonium Sulphate were distributed to the farmers including a quantity of 3.715 tonnes made available by the Fertiliser Corporation of India, from the 50% free sales. This is a very sizeable quantity when compared to the quantity of 3.31,643 tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate distributed during the corresponding period of the previous year. During 1968-69, an ambitious programme to distribute 11.9 lakh tonnes of nitrogenous fertilisers in terms of Ammonium Sulphate is envisaged. It is hoped that the Government of India would supply our entire fertiliser requirements.

Plant Protection:

During the Fourth Plan period, it is programmed to cover an area of 150 lakh acres under Plant protection measure, which will be early 50% of the total cultivated area. The targeted coverage was 60 lakh acres during 1966-67 and 90 lakh acres during 1967-68 during 968-69 the targeted area is 110 lakh acres.

Plant Protection Training Centre, Hyderabad:

With the financial assistance of the Government of India, the government of Andhra Pradesh have established a Plant Protection training Centre at Hyderabad in February 1966, for imparting training to the officers and Assistants of Agriculture and Panchayat Raj departments. In this training, emphasis is laid on improving theiractical knowledge, skill and competence in Plant Protection.
crops are based on the soil analysis carried out at the soil testing laboratory at Tadepalligudem which has been especially established for the purpose. The success of the programme can be seen from the results of crop cutting experiments of rice which showed an increase of 28% over the base line production, and in respect of other crops, the increase in yield ranged from 16 to 39%. By the end of the Fourth Plan period, the level of rice production in the I. A. D. P. is programmed to be increased by 40%.

I. A. A. Programme and intensive dry farming scheme:

The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme, popularly known as Modified Package Programme which has been introduced from the kharif season of 1963 is continued during the Fourth Plan period also. The programme covers 117 redefined blocks in the districts of East Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Chittoor, Krishna, Nizamabad, Warangal, Karimnagar, and Medakboobnagar, covering an area of nearly 58.8 lakh acres. This programme envisages provision of inputs like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, credit, etc., to the farmers based on simple crop production plan, besides recommending technical advice including package of practices to be adopted in the production of crops.

Under the Modified Package Scheme, the following incentives are given to the farmers:

(i) A sum of Rs. 1,500 per samithi block towards the cost of laying composite demonstration plot, large scale demonstration plots and manural observation plots at the rate of Rs. 30 per each plot.

(ii) Rs. 100 per samithi block towards the cost of supply of farmer’s requisites for the scientific demonstration plots.

(iii) Rs. 250 per samithi block towards the cost of prizes to be awarded to villages which exceed the production target.

(iv) Rs. 450 to each samithi block towards the cost of hand operated plant protection equipment and implements, etc.

The crop cutting experiments conducted in the intensive Agricultural Areas have revealed an increase of 17 to 21% in rice production. Under Intensive Dry Farming Programmes, intensive cultivation of major millets, ragi, jowar and pulses (other than Bengal gram) cotton and groundnut have been introduced from rabi 1963 in 27 redefined blocks of Anantapur and Adilabad districts. The following Dry Farming Practices have been evolved for adoption in areas of deficient rainfall on the basis of considerable experimentation:

(a) Field bunding.
(b) Levelling.
(c) Contour cultivation.
(d) Strip cropping and mixed cropping.
(e) Deep ploughing (once in three years).
(f) Application of Farm Yard Manure (Five cart loads per acre, if possible, annually).
Appendix.  

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(g) Line sowing.
(h) Wider spacing by dibbling and lower seed rate.
(i) Interculture and weeding.

Results of the demonstration plots in these two districts during 1966-67 have shown an increase in the yield of dry crops upto 15.5%. The programme is proposed to be continued in 1968-69 also.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Multi-Crop Demonstrations:

At the instance of the Government of India, Multi-crop Demonstration Scheme is being implemented from 1967-68. The object of the scheme is to put available water resources to the best use by cultivating two or three short duration crops in areas where at present one or two crops are grown. The scheme aims at increasing the crop production ultimately by covering the entire irrigated area with multiple cropping.

It is programmed to lay 300 three-crop demonstration plots during 1967-68 and by the end of Fourth Plan period, 1500 demonstration plots will be laid. Of these 2/5th are expected to be under the High Yielding Varieties and 3/5th under the improved varieties in the I. A. D. P., and I. A. A. P., districts of the State. During 1968-69, 400 demonstration plots will be laid.

In the scheme, there is a provision to pay subsidy upto 50% of the cost of the demonstrations. The subsidy is limited to Rs. 750 in the case of high yielding varieties and Rs. 440 in the case of improved varieties.

Special Development Programmes (Commercial Crops).

(a) Cotton:

Cotton is one of the important commercial crops of the State occupying about 9 lakh acres. The base level production at the beginning of Fourth Plan was 1.81 lakh bales and it is proposed to achieve a total production level of 2.92 lakhs bales by the end of the Fourth Plan.

During 1967-68, an additional production of 22,300 bales is anticipated to be achieved and during 1968-69, it is proposed to achieve an additional production of 22,200 bales by undertaking the following schemes:

(i) Co ordinated Cotton Development Scheme.—This is the basic cotton development scheme which was taken up from Third Plan. Under this scheme, seed multiplication and general development of cotton is taken up. During each year of the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to replace 3.00 lakh acres of cotton area with improved seed to maintain the purity. For this purpose it is programmed to purchase and distribute 30,000 quintals of seed. As a part of this scheme, it is also proposed to cover 7,300 acres under irrigated cotton under Tungabhadra Project Area.

(ii) Production of Sea-Island Cotton.—There is an acute shortage in this country of superior long staple cotton with staple length

245—39
of 1\frac{1}{16}' and above. Every year nearly 8 lakh bales of long staple cotton are imported from countries like U. S. A., Egypt, etc., at a cost of nearly 50 crores of rupees. To attain self-sufficiency in long staple cotton, cultivation of sea-island or Andrews Cotton which has a staple length of 1.3' and which can spin 80 to 100 counts, has been taken up successfully under Tungabhadra Pr.ject of Kurnool district. Yields of 500 kgs. per acre, giving a net profit of Rs. 1,600 have been obtained. During 1967-68, an area of 650 acres was brought under this variety and exploratory trials for its cultivation in the red soils of Tungabhadra Project, H. L. C. area in Anantapur district were also taken up. During 1968-69, these exploratory trials will be extended to Mahaboobnagar district also.

(iii) P. 216 F. Cotton in Rice follow.—P. 216 F. Cotton is a superior medium staple cotton with a staple length of 0.93' ginning percentage of 33 and spinning up to 36 counts. It has made a successful entry in the Krishna Delta and is also spreading into Godavari Delta. During 1967-68, an area of 82,000 acres is programmed to be covered and during 1968-69, it is proposed to cover 1.00 lakh acres.

(iv) Package Scheme for Rainfed Cotton in Adilabad and Guntur districts—The scheme is proposed to be implemented in 30,000 acres, in Adilabad district and 5,000 acres in Guntur district. This is included as a part of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for maximising cotton production in areas of assured water supply.

(v) Scheme for the production of Nucleus and Foundation Seed.—To produce nucleus and foundation seed of improved varieties of cotton, 10.50 acres of nucleus stage seed farms and 110 acres of foundation stage seed farms are organised every year under centrally sponsored scheme.

(vi) Scheme for carrying out demonstration of Intensified Plant Protection measures on Cotton.—In the meeting of the Cotton Development and Research Workers held under the Chairmanship of Sri A. S. Shinde, Minister of State at Delhi, on 5th May 1967, it was reported that there was progressive increase in the yield of cotton when it was given up to 6 sprayings including prophylactic and other control measures adopted at pest incidence. The increase was very spectacular resulting in considerable net gain to the cultivators. In order to convince the growers that such high yield can be obtained in their own fields also, if the full plant protection measures are adopted, it is proposed to carry out large scale demonstrations. The maximum recommended dose of fertilisers would be applied by the grower at his own cost while the cost of plant protection chemicals would be met in full by the Government of India. Plant protection chemicals worth Rs. 100 per acre in the case of irrigated crops and Rs. 50 per acre in case of rainfed crops would be supplied free to the growers through departmental depots. A plant protection schedule of eight sprayings would be adopted on the irrigated cotton and four sprayings on rainfed cotton crop. The size of each plot would be 50 acres or less according to availability. Fifteen plots for each of irrigated and rainfed cotton are allotted for our State for 1968-69 and they will be arranged in different divisions in the State.
Appendix.

With all the above intensive and extensive measures, it is proposed to create an additional production potential of 22,200 bales during 1968-69.

(b) Mesta:

The area under Mesta was 2.40 lakh acres with a production of 4.90 lakh bales at the end of the Third Plan. Now in the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to increase the production by 1.10 lakh bales by adopting intensive agricultural practices such as (i) distribution of AMV. 1. improved seed of Mesta; (ii) Soil Fertilisation with Ammonium Sulphate at 20 lbs. N. per acre; and (iii) foliar spraying of Urea at 10 kgs. per acre. The programme in 1967-68 envisages an additional production of 6,500 bales and the target fixed for 1968-69 is 13,500 bales.

(c) Jute:

Bengal Jute is not cultivated in Andhra Pradesh. The local mills import 60 to 70 thousand bales of Jute fibre from outside the State for use along with Mesta fibre for the production of hessian, etc. Mesta and Jute fibres are mixed in the ratio of 7.3 in the manufacture of hessian and other products. Experience has shown that it is possible to grow Bengal Jute successfully under rainfall conditions in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts. Already during 1967-68, an area of 2,030 acres was brought under this crop with success. Based on the experience gained, it is programmed to cover an area of 6,000 acres in 1968-69.

(d) Oil-seeds:

Andhra Pradesh ranks first in area and production of castor, 3rd in groundnut and 5th in respect of sesame.

During the Fourth Plan period, it has been envisaged to produce an additional quantity of 4.50 lakh tonnes of oil-seeds raising the total production from 10.78 lakh tonnes at the end of Third Plan period to 15.28 lakh tonnes by 1970-71. The additional production of oil-seeds programmed to be achieved during 1968-69 is 2,58,375 tonnes, while a target of 1,44,375 tonnes of additional production has been fixed for 1967-68. This additional production is programmed to be achieved by implementing various intensive cultivation programmes in which package programmes play a major role. Two new strains, one groundnut (Asiriya Mwilunde) and the other in castor (Short duration mutant of Castor HC. 66) have been introduced which are expected to give a new fillip to the programme.

(i) Groundnut.—Asiriya Mwilunde, an African variety was introduced in this country during 1966-67. This variety gives more oil and yield than the indigenous varieties. During 1967-68, an area of nearly 2,534 acres has been covered with this variety. Even under rainfall conditions, yields of nearly 12 quintals per acre have been recorded against the State average yield of about 3.5 quintals with the indigenous varieties. There is a programme to cover about 6,000 acres with this variety during 1968-69.

(ii) Castor.—A short duration mutant from H.C. castor variety has been evolved at the Regional Research Centre, PIRCOM,
Appendix

Rajendranagar and a programme for the multiplication of this variety has been taken up during 1967-68. The chief merits of this variety are that it has a short duration of 4 to 5 months as compared to 8 months duration of the existing varieties. Nevertheless, it has been found to give a yield of 7 quintals per acre under rainfed conditions. Yields up to 15 quintals per acre were also recorded in Rabi season. During 1968-69, it has been programmed to cover nearly 2,000 acres with this new castor variety. Scientists are very optimistic about the future of this variety, which is likely to regain for the country the first place in the world castor market which has been recently lost to Brazil.

(e) Tobacco:

Tobacco is one of the important commercial crops of the State. Andhra Pradesh contributes about 96% of the total exports on flue cured Virginia tobacco from the country. Besides F. C. V. Tobacco, Andhra Pradesh produces exportable types of country Tobacco and White Burley. The quality of tobacco produced and exported generally compared favourably with the tobacco produced in other countries.

Flue cured Virginia tobacco is mostly produced in the Guntur-Godavari Belt and its neighbouring districts over an area of 3 lakh acres.

The production in recent years has increased from 160 million pounds to about 220 million pounds and by the end of 1970-71, it is expected that the target of 250 million pounds would be reached.

During the year 1968-69, it is envisaged to create an additional production potential of 12.5 million pounds of F. C. V. tobacco. In order to achieve this target, the following programmes are implemented:

(i) Tobacco Extension Scheme:— The scheme is in operation in Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari, and East Godavari districts. The object of the scheme is to take up propaganda and demonstration work and also to educate the cultivators on scientific lines of tobacco cultivation and methods of harvesting, curing, handling and grading and also to effectively persuade them to grow suitable type of tobacco based on soil type.

(ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Exportable Varieties of Tobacco:— At the instance of the Government of India, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of exportable varieties of tobacco in the light red soils of Kurnool and Nellore districts was introduced during 1966-67 with a view to increasing the production of F.C.V. Tobacco in the State and an area of 489 acres was covered. Subsidies on seedlings and pesticides up to 50% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 per acre on each item were provided to the tobacco growers under this scheme. Besides this, a loan amount of Rs. 5,000 including a subsidy of Rs. 1,000 is also provided for the ryots under the scheme, towards construction of barn for every 10 acres and also a loan amount of Rs. 5,000 including a subsidy of Rs. 1,250 is provided for the ryots towards digging of wells for every 8 to 10 acres.
During 1967–68, the Government have sanctioned the scheme for implementation in Kurnool, Nellore, East and West Godavari districts in an area of 5,000 acres. Besides this, exploratory trails are laid out in the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Krishna and Guntur to see if the soils are suitable for the growing of F.C.V. tobacco so that the cultivation may be extended to the aforesaid coastal districts.

During 1968–69, a target of additional 5,010 acres is fixed for coverage under F.C.V. Tobacco in the light and red soil areas

(f) Sugarcane:

Sugarcane Development Scheme is in operation in the State with a view to improving the per acre yield of cane in the 29th cane growing taluks of the 8 selected districts of the State.

The target of additional production for the Fourth Plan is fixed at 15 lakh tonnes of Sugarcane to be produced over an area of 2.70 lakh acres by raising per acre yield of cane from 31.16 tonnes to 36.84 tonnes. The main emphasis in the scheme is on improving the irrigation facilities for sugarcane, as most of the areas under this crop are exposed to severe conditions of drought between March and July of each year. To ensure adequate irrigation during this period, it is envisaged in the scheme to encourage sinking of 12,280 surface wells and filter points in the plan period. Out of the targeted number of 12,286 wells, 10,822 wells are proposed to be sunk in the Sugar Factory Zones.

During the year 1968–69, it is proposed to create an additional production potential of 3.0 lakh tonnes of cane by intensive cane development work.

The Revised Sugar Policy and the Cane Price payable to the Cane Growers—The revised Sugar Policy announced by the Government of India for the crushing season 1968–69 permits the Sugar Millers to sell 41% of their produce in the free market, subject to the condition that a quantity of 13 lakh tonnes of sugar will be taken over by the Government of India for distribution at controlled price. The purpose of allowing the sugar millers to sell 40% of their production in the open market is to enable them to compete with gur and Khandasar Manufacturers for the purchase of cane.

The Government of India have fixed the minimum cane price to be paid by the sugar factories in the State during 1967–68 season at Rs. 73.63 per metric tonne. In view of the partial decontrol of sugar, this Government have advised the sugar factories in the Cooperative Sector and the Nizam Sugar Factory to pay a price of Rs. 110 per metric tonne for this season. Most of the sugar factories in the private sector have also agreed to fall in line and pay this price for cane.

With the factories agreeing to pay a higher price as mentioned above, almost all the sugar factories are having fairly normal supplies of cane, and up to the end of December 1967, a total quantity of 5,54,496 tonnes of cane was crushed by the nineteen (19) Sugar Factories in the State as against 4,47,892 tonnes crushed during the
same period of last year. The season is expected to close with a total crush of 22 lakh tonnes of cane as against 16 lakh tonnes crushed in the previous year.

(g) Horticulture:

(i) Integrated Grape Development Scheme in Andhra Pradesh:—The area under Grape cultivation in Andhra Pradesh, particularly round about Hyderabad, is increasing rapidly. The most popularly grown variety is the “Anab-e-Shahi”. On account of huge production under this single variety, the economic return for “Anab-e-Shahi” grapes is likely to decrease in the peak season. In view of this, the Department of Agriculture has recommended to the growers another good variety namely “Thompson Seedless”. Besides undertaking advisory work on the layout, planting, manuring, pruning, harvesting, packing, etc., a few research trials were also undertaken in grower’ fields on the use of Gibbrelllic Acid in improving the quality of grapes, on pruning and other cultural operations. Besides personal advice given to the Grape Growers on the spot, advice on monthly pruning and plant protection operations are being issued by the Grape Adviser.

(ii) Cocoa Development Scheme:—Cocoa is both a beverage and a food crop. It is used for manufacturing chocolates, cocoa power, cocoa butter, etc. The shells of the beans are used as cattle feed or manure. Though introduced in India about 150 years ago, it is of recent origin in Andhra Pradesh. The performance of cocoa is reported to be very encouraging in Andhra Pradesh and also the produce is said to be of very good quality. The development of cocoa in Andhra Pradesh has been taken up as this new crop is of great importance as a foreign exchange earner and there are potentialities for the development of this crop in this State.

At present, cocoa products are being imported into our country and this scheme is intened to explore the possibilities of development of cocoa in the State, with a view to minimise the imports and if need be to export to other centres. For studying the performance of cocoa in Andhra Pradesh, a special development scheme was sanctioned in the year 1965 and the station was located at Sirigiddalapadu near R婴mpachodavaram an agency tract of East Godavari district.

Two types of Foresterio variety of cocoa have been planted for study and so far 7,648 seedlings have been planted since 1st April 1967 in an area of 19.42 acres.

Minor Irrigation:

State Tube Well Scheme:—Under this scheme, power drills and handboring sets are supplied to farmers on hire for sinking tube-wells. There are 38 power drills with the department including a good number of old drills which have served their life period and need replacement. The demand for power drills is great. 746 bores were programmed to be drilled during 1967-68 and a target of 746 bores is fixed for the year 1968-69.
Deepening of Wells:—There are certain taluks in Rayalaseema and Telangana districts where drought is a chronic feature. The rainfall being low and substrata being low and rocky, the chances of forming tanks or installation of deep tube-wells for exploitation of underground water are very remote. The only measure that can be thought of for affording permanent relief to the people of these areas is deepening of open wells by rock blasting. There are 28 rock blasting units with the department for use on these areas. 336 wells are programmed to be deepened during 1967–68 and a target of 396 wells is proposed for 1968–69.

Soil Conservation on Agricultural Lands:

Dry lands are generally slopy and vulnerable to soil erosion losses. Large parts of these lands are subject to intensive rainfall particularly during the period when there is no crop on land. In view of the undulating surface and absence of vegetative cover during the crucial rainfall period, these lands are exposed to soil and water losses. Further this rainwater instead of becoming useful for crop production is wasted and lost as run-off. Along with the run-off water, the productive top soil is washed away depleting the nutrients of the soils. These water and soil losses can be prevented through systematic soil conservation programmes. It is therefore proposed to cover 4.00 lakh acres of agricultural lands under soil conservation programmes during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

It is proposed to cover 0.65 lakh acres under soil conservation measures during 1967–68 and the programme for 1968–69 is to cover 0.95 lakh acres by utilising the assistance of land mortgage bank loan scheme.

Land and Ayacut Development in Nagarjunasagar Project:

The main object of the scheme is to reclaim the localised lands in the ayacut area under Nagarjunasagar Project with machinery. It was programmed to take up the levelling work with the machinery in those lands having slope of more than 2%. It was estimated that 230 machines would be required for this work. The Department has imported 101 bulldozers (including 5 graders) so far. A target of 15,250 acres was fixed for this year and during 1968–69 it is estimated that an area of 24,000 acres may be reclaimed with the existing Machinery.

The Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd.

It has been decided to set up an Agro-Industries Corporation in the State in order to accelerate the development of Agriculture and
to ensure supply of various inputs, like farm machinery and improved agricultural implements etc., to the farmers. This Corporation would undertake provision of credit facilities besides organising proper sales and service facilities for farm machinery. All the agricultural engineering activities of the State are proposed to be transferred to this Corporation.

The Corporation has been registered on 5th March 1968 with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores shared between the State Government and the Central Government in the ratio of 5:49 respectively.

Farmers’ Forum:

The farmers’ forum is a voluntary organisation established now at village level and ultimately linked up at District and State levels. The farmers’ forum is an effective link between the farmers of the village and the technical departments. In a village all the farmers join in the forum for effective participation in the Agricultural Development activities which include better utilisation of various production inputs like water, seeds, fertilizers, Plant Protection and also in the techniques of cultivation of high yielding varieties of food and commercial crops. This farmer’s forum ultimately promotes their general economic growth by adoption of the new concepts and techniques of scientific development.

The programme for establishing the Farmers’ Forum has been started during the year 1967-68 and so far these forums have been established in 1440 villages. It is proposed to cover the remaining villages in the following years and thus create a strong farmers’ organisation to deal with agricultural problems in the State.

Reorganisation of the District Administration:

The Government considered that if a single authority is created and entrusted with the responsibility at the District level for the fulfilment of the targets of economic growth of the district better results can be achieved.

The Government have accordingly ordered that there shall be a Zilla Development Board for each district with the District Collector as Chairman and the Chairman Zilla Parishad as member. The Collector is now vested with certain functions and powers exercised by Heads of Departments for proper execution of the programmes. The Government have also constituted a State Development Board to review the work periodically once a quarter and finally to furnish a
review annually on the economic growth achieved in each District to Government.

With the present change over at the District level a Deputy Director of Agriculture is appointed for each District to work as Personal Assistant to the District Collector for assisting him in agricultural development in each District and other officers of the Department in the district have been brought under the control of the District Collector.

Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University:

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University has decided to introduce Post-Graduate Course leading to the award of M. Sc. degree in the subject of Foods and Nutrition in the Faculty of Home Science from the beginning of the academic year 1968-69. Steps are being taken to link and extend the Post-Graduate Programme of M. Sc. (Ag.) to the Agricultural Colleges at Bapatla and Tirupathi. Necessary action is being taken to introduce Post Graduate Courses in four more subjects, viz., Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine and Surgery in the Faculty of Veterinary Science.

During the current academic year (1967-68), a Nursery School has been started in the College of Home Science and a new dimension has also been given to the work of the College of Home Science by the decision recently taken by the University to start some short courses for the benefit of adult women in subjects like Foods, Nutrition, Textiles and Clothing and Home Management.

Research:

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University assumed responsibility for Agricultural Research in Andhra Pradesh with effect from 1st July 1966, the date on which 41 Research Stations and 104 Schemes with the personnel working therein were transferred from the State Department of Agriculture. Subsequently on 1st May 1967, another 12 Research Schemes and Stations with the personnel working in them were also transferred from the Animal Husbandry Department.

A Research Advisory Council is being set up with Scientists and enlightened farmers to formulate programmes and advise the University on problems of farmers. Several co-ordinated schemes in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in important crops of rice, mesta (jute), pulses, oilseeds, cotton, maize, soil and agronomic practices from part of the University.
Research Programme. The student research at Post-graduate level has been dovetailed to the problem oriented research and forms part of the over-all research programme.

Extension:

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University contemplates the establishment of Agricultural Extension Service for undertaking extension programmes covering the entire State of Andhra Pradesh. It proposes to extend the schemes on a phased programme. To start with, Extension Programme with 4 Subject Matter Specialists and 8 Block Level Extension Officers has been launched in Hyderabad district during 1966-67. With a view to intensify the extension activities under this project, a District Co-ordinating Committee has been formed with the Director of Extension as Chairman. A scheme for extending the extension programme to the district of Chittoor has also been finalised and it is proposed to be implemented during the current year (1967-68) itself. The hundred National Demonstrations allocated by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research were successfully conducted during 1967-68 with encouraging results. A crop calendar is being issued for the benefit of the farming community.

All efforts are being made to integrate teaching, Research and Extension Programmes in this University. In this direction a significant step has been taken in making the Professor in subject the Head of the Department in his field charged with statewide professional responsibility for Teaching, Research and Extension Programmes in the other constituent Colleges and Research Stations in the State, in addition to the administrative control of the Department of the College in which he is located.

A Communication Centre is proposed to be established in collaboration with the Ford Foundation, with the main objects of preparing students at both Undergraduate and Post-graduate levels on basic elements of Agriculture communications theory and practice covering publications, visual technology etc., finding better methods for enlightening the farmers with the latest developments in Research and publication of outstanding works on agriculture especially those following from Research and other activities.

An integrated Farm Development Scheme was launched covering the entire area of 2,500 acres of land at Rajendranagar under the overall charge of a Farm Development Officer, so that the integrated scheme can serve the Colleges as well as the Research Units adequately and also bringing about greatest utilisation of the available land for growing more crops.

Expansion of Co-ordinated Rice Project, Establishment of International Sorghum Project, Expanded Livestock Research Programme and Establishment of Farmers' Training Institute are some of the important projects under active consideration of the University.
అప్సారిస్తుంది విభ. XXVIII - దాశాల నుంచి, శాసన సేవలు,
భాగస్వామి మంత్రిత్వం ఆయాటినా
742 - 21st March, 1968

Appendix

చిత్రీకరణ పరిశోధన కట్టడం. 1968-69 సంవత్సరంలో డాక్టర్ మానం
చిత్రీకరణ పరిశోధన కట్టడంలో. అధికారి ప్రతి పరిశోధన
తొ. 14,912 వేల ప్రతి రేటుస్థాయి చిత్రీకరణ.

ఇటీ పరిశోధన, సంస్థ మాధ్యమం నుండి ప్రమాణం
చిత్రీకరణ పరిశోధన కట్టడంలో. 1967-68 సంవత్సరంలో డాక్టర్ మానం
నలని పరిశోధన కట్టడం ప్రతి రేటుస్థాయి చిత్రీకరణ.

<table>
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<th>1968-69</th>
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<td>పరిశోధన కట్టడం</td>
<td>పరిశోధన కట్టడం</td>
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<td>సంస్థ పరిశోధన</td>
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<td>28,457</td>
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<tr>
<td>సంస్థ పరిశోధన కట్టడం</td>
<td>11,893</td>
<td>11,903</td>
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మొత్తం పరిశోధన కట్టడం 50,965 40,855 38,807
Appendix

21st March, 1968

$\ldots$

$\ldots$
Appendix

744 21st March, 1968

Amounts in millions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (in millions)</th>
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<td>1967-68</td>
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<tr>
<td>1969-70</td>
<td>14.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>1.500</td>
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<tr>
<td>1971-72</td>
<td>0.700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972-73</td>
<td>0.881</td>
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</table>

Note: The amounts are rounded to the nearest million.
Appendix

21st March, 1968

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>1967-68</th>
<th>1968-68</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(in lakhs of rupees)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Revenue (excluding sale of domestic coal)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>28,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Revenue (including sale of domestic coal)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>62,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>86,417</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>116,168</td>
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</table>

In the meantime, there is a demand from the public to have the annual report of the factory released. We have discussed the following:

1. The cost of running the factory.
2. Stipulations related to the supply of coal and its quality.
3. Safety procedures and their implementation.
4. Measures to reduce pollution.
5. Training programs for workers.
6. Improvement of the factory's infrastructure.

In summary, the factory management has decided to implement the following steps:

(a) The cost of running the factory has been reduced.
(b) The quality of coal supplied has been improved.
(c) Special training programs have been planned.
(d) Measures to reduce pollution are being implemented.
(e) The factory's infrastructure is being improved.
Appendix

(9) Pt^c^s RoXjeg" ^nr=*93b
D^D^odSg' ^dgj^S^e^^  ^3b9o3dj^o§^3o  1967-68
dr*. 48.977 9^90  ^ODJCT^rr',  1968-69  d^.  52.188 9^90
nfer^mcrm^r  s^3oi^t6."".

097  3o3  3 9 0
^crgir* eo^r^Sbocs^, (ga-sr*&99b ^)33d"3o3
de^d  ip^nngej, 3d)Sboo* 3g3^od)  3^-
-cr*9&> 3e3o3  "g^So  (gRxggboa.
1967-68 TyrR^  ^o^  dorr^03  **8o&o&3 )§o<3 ooy^  3o31)
^o&oon^ dr^.  6.65 e^e  -s^rr*  1968-69

a&oa. 2 —Ma^^bo^J  Mx)2r°6jox;3  3c3^od)o^  X)d3d^-
rr-^s  1967-68  dr>.  50.000
1967^68 din.  14$  c  ^ocoo^o^
Appendix
21st March, 198. 747

The following table gives the population of various cities in the district of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>City B</td>
<td>34,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>City C</td>
<td>56,789</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows the significant growth in the population of the district over the years.

*Note: The above data is approximate and subject to change.*
2nd March, 1968.

Appendix

Table:

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>1,701</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. 1967-68: $1,242
2. 1968-69: $1,701
Appendix

21st March, 1968.

1967-68, 162.68
1968-69, 163.48
21st March, 1968.

Appendix

இயக்கத்துப் போர்த்துதல் போர்த்துதல். செரிகுத்துக்கொள்ள செய்துக்கொள்ள.

(டி) மேல் போர்த்துதல் போர்த்துதல்.

லைகு என்னை என்னை என்னை என்னை.

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மேல் போர்த்து போர்த்து போர்த்து போர்த்து.

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லைகு என்னை என்னை என்னை.

லைகு என்னை
Appendix

21st March, 1968

1.

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3.

4.
21st March 1968  

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<th>Type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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**Appendix**

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1967-68

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1967-68

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* 1968 నంతరం మార్చి మధ్యందరం శార్తులలో ప్రతి మంది సంభూషణ సామాన్యం

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